

SDP emerges strongest in Hamburg

FRANKFURT (AP) — West Germany's troubled Social Democrats (SDP) regained government power in the Hamburg state parliamentary election Sunday. But voters upheld rule by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats (CDP) in Rhineland-Palatinate state. The two state parliamentary elections were viewed as barometers on the national future of the beleaguered Social Democrats, who had suffered stunning losses in three state votes and a federal election in the past seven months. Two hours after the 6 p.m. close of polling, reliable computer projections by West German television gave the incumbent Social Democrats 46 per cent of the vote in Hamburg. That was up from 41.7 per cent in a November 1986 election that resulted in a power deadlock with the opposition Christian Democrats. The computer projections gave Hamburg's Christian Democrats 39.6 per cent Sunday, down from 41.9 per cent in November, while the Liberal Free Democrats (FDP) jumped to 6.2 per cent from 4.8 per cent. Commentators said the Social Democrats' re-emergence as the strongest party in Hamburg would bring about a majority governing coalition with the Free Democrats.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Foundation
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

Volume 12 Number 3477

AMMAN, MONDAY MAY 18, 1987, RAMADAN 21, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Israelis stage mock air raids

BEIRUT (AP) — Israeli warplanes Sunday staged a mock air raid on Palestinian refugee camps in South Lebanon. Israeli jets crashed the sound barrier over South Lebanon's port city of Sidon and its 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh Palestinian refugee camps in repeated low-altitude runs at mid-morning. Police said Palestinian fighters fired anti-aircraft guns at the howling jets as thunderous sonic booms shook Lebanon's third largest city. But there were no bombing sorties. Many of Israel's 15 previous air strikes in Lebanon, which killed 60 people and wounded 171 this year, were preceded by similar mock raids.

N.Yemen mediating between Egypt and Libya over aircraft

SANAA (R) — North Yemen is trying to arrange the exchange of two Libyan aircraft which landed in Egypt for three Egyptians seized on the border, the North Yemeni news agency SABA reported Sunday. It said President Ali Abdullah Saleh had received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Sanaa's efforts to make the swap. A Libyan C-130 transport plane and a Chinook EC-15 both landed in Egypt last March and Cairo said all eight crew members had asked for political asylum. Mr. Mubarak later said he would not return the aircraft to Libya until it freed three Egyptians seized at the border between the two Arab states.

Harare blames Pretoria for rocket attack

HARARE (R) — An explosion apparently caused by a rocket damaged a house used by exiled South Africans early Sunday and Zimbabwe blamed Pretoria for the blast, the second in Harare in a week. An official statement said: "The government of Zimbabwe has no doubt that the perpetrators of this act are South African agents sent by the Pretoria regime to harass South African refugees. No one was hurt in the explosion, which caused little damage."

Egypt's central bank unaware of \$1b loan

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's Central Bank Governor Mohammad Salahuddin Hamid said Sunday he was not aware of a reported \$1 billion loan by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to Egypt. An opposition newspaper, Al-Wakef said Saturday the GCC had approved the loan to help Egypt repay military debts to the West.

Nine killed in mid-air collision

BRUSSELS (R) — Nine people, four Britons and five Belgians, died Sunday when two light aircraft collided in mid-air just north of the Belgian port city of Antwerp, police said. There were no survivors from the accident which occurred shortly after both planes took off from Antwerp airport. The dead included four Belgian parachutists and their pilot, police said. They were unable to confirm a report by the Belgian news agency Belga that a group of British parachutists were believed to be among the dead.

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Registration centres all over the Kingdom witnessed a large turnout of citizens to register their names before the deadline expired at 6 p.m. Sunday (photos by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Voter registration ends; final turnout figure revised at less than a million

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Voter registration for parliamentary elections ended yesterday with officials expecting that the final figure of registered voters to have reached nearly 850,000.

The revised figure of 850,000 is well below projections made on Saturday by a number of officials who expected that nearly a million citizens would register for

voting before the legal period for registration ended at 6:30 p.m. yesterday.

There was no official explanation for the revised figures, but

some officials have insisted that the final figure of eligible voters would reach 950,000 when all names have been counted by the Ministry of Interior today.

Exact figures for governorates were available until only 3:00 p.m. Sunday, three-and-a-half hours before the deadline expired. However, a spokesman for Amman Governorate, with nearly one third of the Kingdom's total population, said that 282,108 eligible voters had registered by closing time Sunday.

The turnout for the seven other

governorates were as follows until 3:00 p.m.: Irbid — 241,000; Zarqa — 80,000; Balqa — 78,500; Karak — 57,000; Ma'arra — 40,000; Ma'an — 36,000; and Tafleh — 19,022.

According to these figures, the total turnout now stands at just over 830,000 and moderate official projections are that the final number would end at 850,000.

When all names of voters who have registered at the 700 registration centres throughout the

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli military orders expulsion of Gaza Palestinian

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli army said Sunday it would expel a Palestinian accused of leading a youth movement in the occupied Gaza Strip.

It said Ahmad Abdul Fatah Nasser, 36, of Khan Younis, was quoted as saying by the Voice of Justice radio. "I shall not quit a minute before that or stay on a minute after."

Mr. Gemayel's six-year term expires Sept. 23, 1988. Lebanon's constitution bars presidents from seeking a second term.

Voice of Justice is operated by Mr. Gemayel's wing of the mostly Christian right-wing Falange Party based at the traditional Metn power base of the Gemayel clan.

The radio said he made the

Gemayel, denying resignation threat, vows to serve full term

BEIRUT (AP) — President Amin Gemayel has denied that he threatened to resign unless Christian and Muslim leaders cooperated to resolve a two-week-old cabinet crisis, his radio station said Sunday.

Police reported four dynamite explosions rocked Beirut overnight, raising to 108 the total of such attacks since Syria deployed 7,500 troops to end three years of militia anarchy.

"I shall serve out my term to the last minute," Mr. Gemayel, 45, a Maronite Catholic, was quoted as saying by the Voice of Justice radio. "I shall not quit a minute before that or stay on a minute after."

Mr. Gemayel's six-year term expires Sept. 23, 1988. Lebanon's constitution bars presidents from seeking a second term.

Voice of Justice is operated by Mr. Gemayel's wing of the mostly Christian right-wing Falange Party based at the traditional Metn power base of the Gemayel clan.

The radio said he made the

denial to visitors who called on him at his Baabda presidential palace after the reported resignation threat.

The report was broadcast Saturday by the Voice of the Falange Party mainly in Christian Beirut, and the independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar.

The cabinet crisis was sparked by the resignation of Syrian-backed Prime Minister Rashid Karami 14 days ago.

Mr. Karami said his decision was prompted by the failure of his half-Christian, half-Muslim 10-man cabinet to cope with a worsening economic crisis triggered by 12 years of civil war.

Mr. Gemayel has been under pressure from rightist groups to accept the resignation and name another Sunni Muslim to form a new government.

But Muslims rallied behind Mr. Karami. Syria has served notice it was trying to persuade Mr. Karami to rescind his resignation.

The Beirut daily As Safir

quoted Mr. Gemayel as telling visitors he would not "rush into a rash move" on Mr. Karami's resignation.

"We should not allow ourselves to fall in mistakes that would partition and dismember the country. Therefore, we shall take whatever time is needed to arrive at the right decision."

Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia chief Nabil Berri, a traditional Gemayel foe, praised Mr. Gemayel in a statement published by several Beirut newspapers Sunday.

"The president's stance is correct. His attitude safeguards the nation's integrity without being affected by terrorism practiced against him in east Beirut," said Mr. Berri, who doubles as justice minister in Mr. Karami's cabinet.

The remark apparently was a reference to statements by rightist militia commander Samir Geagea that he would "keep up the pressure without letup" on Mr. Gemayel to accept Mr. Karami's resignation.

PLO insists on role in peace conference

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership says it must take part in any Middle East peace conference and has drafted a statement opposing any plan to exclude it from such a meeting, a PLO spokesman said Sunday.

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman said the statement would be issued by the 15-member PLO Executive Committee.

The PLO leadership also called for better relations with Egypt, which closed all PLO offices in Cairo last month, Abdul Rahman said.

The leadership decided on the

allocation of portfolios in the committee, expanded to include members of Syrian-based factions which were reconciled with the PLO at a Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Algiers last month.

All 10 committee members re-elected at the PNC session retained their old jobs, apart from Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) leader Mohammad Abbas (Abu Abbas), who has no portfolio, Abdul Rahman said.

Foreign Affairs spokesman Farouk Kaddoumi remains head of the political department.

Of the five new members, Yasser Abd Rabbo of the Democra-

tic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) was made head of information and Abu Ali Mustafa of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) becomes responsible for Palestinian refugee camps.

Communist Party leader Sulaiman Najeh becomes head of social affairs and Abdallah Hourani, an independent, is head of culture. Mahmoud Darwish, another independent and a noted poet, becomes head of a new department of culture and information.

The executive, which has been meeting since Wednesday, was to continue its session Sunday night.

Tories fret over voter complacency

LONDON (R) — Anxiety deepened in Britain's ruling Conservative Party on Sunday that complacency among its supporters could threaten its expected victory in the June 11 general election after new opinion polls confirmed its strong lead over the opposition.

Two polls published on Sunday gave the Tories leads of 14 and nine percentage points respectively over the Labour Party, with the centrist alliance trailing in third place.

Conservative Party Chairman Norman Tebbit, echoing a warning from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, said Saturday that complacency was the only real danger facing the Tories.

"As long as we do our job, fight off complacency, and if we get our voters out, we will get a good result," he said.

Mrs. Thatcher is seeking a third four-year term of office and says she wants to go on subsequently to a fourth term. Mr. Tebbit's

concern was reinforced by a separate poll in the Sunday telegraph suggesting that seven out of 10 Britons were already bored by the election campaign, which is getting intense media coverage.

With campaigning due to start officially on Monday, there were more indications that it will be one of the most bruising elections for decades. The Conservatives unveiled a poster accusing the Labour Party of basking in extreme left-wing attitudes on homosexuals, the teaching of sex in schools and the police.

But Conservative officials denied a claim by Liberal Party leader David Steel that Tories were behind stories in two daily newspapers suggesting he had had a relationship with the ex-wife of a former party official.

Mr. Steel, who angrily denied the claims, said Saturday he was suing the two newspapers.

Opinion polls have unanimously put the Conservatives comfortably ahead — one last week

giving them an 18-point lead — raising fears among party officials that Conservatives might not bother to vote.

A MORI poll published in the Sunday Times gave the Tories 44 per cent support, Labour 30 per cent and the alliance 25 per cent. This would represent an overall Tory majority of 130 seats in the 650-seat House of Commons, the lower house of parliament.

In the Observer, a Harris poll showed the Conservatives with 42 per cent, Labour 33 per cent and the alliance 23 per cent, which would mean a 68-seat Tory majority.

Although Mrs. Thatcher appears to be on course for a solid victory and a record third consecutive term in office, the Harris poll indicated there was considerable scope for tactical voting — opponents casting their ballot for an opposition party other than their own to prevent a Tory win.

Peres defends his timing of forcing showdown with Likud

NEW YORK (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres on Sunday defended his timing in forcing a showdown with Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir over an international Middle East peace conference.

He also said he expected the United States to act as an intermediary between Israel and the Soviet Union to get Moscow involved in the peace conference.

Reacting to published criticism about his peace efforts, Mr. Peres said in an address to American Jewish leaders: "What should I have done differently? Should I have waited psychologically? You have to give me an answer."

"They say I didn't have the support at home. I say 50 per cent is quite a support and that is the support we are getting on the issues," he added.

The New York Times quoted a senior Reagan administration official on Sunday as saying Mr. Peres miscalculated in presenting his plan to the Israeli cabinet last Wednesday for a vote.

Mr. Shamir staunchly opposes the idea and the 10-member cabinet split evenly on the matter.

The official said Mr. Peres had counted on the United States to save him somehow and that made it more difficult for Washington to support the conference.

But addressing the annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee, Mr. Peres denied this scenario.

"I don't think I have asked for American support on what is an Israeli issue," he said. "I don't suggest, I don't expect that Israelis get involved in American politics. We don't expect Americans to get involved in our politics."

"The problem before the American administration is not who to support in Israel, but what to support in the Middle East," he added. "The issue is to keep the peace momentum alive."

In a U.S. television interview later Sunday, Mr. Peres said it was unclear whether the Soviet Union would agree with the format for a peace conference.

"If the Russians will not come then we shall try to do without them," he said.

"I believe what should be done right now is really to see where the Russians stand on their participation."

"The Russians are looking for something which is undefined. They call it a more dynamic role. What do they mean 'dynamic role'?"

He said he expected the United States to play a role as an intermediary between Israel and the Soviet Union in an effort to get Moscow involved in the conference process.

"I think without the United States it will not become clear and I think this is now the issue of the day."

"I think we shall try, the United States and Israel together, to

see where the Russians are, if they're available for a constructive opening of direct negotiations," Mr. Peres told the American Jewish Committee. "If not, we shall look for alternatives."

The Israeli leader and the United States insist that before the Soviets are allowed to participate in an international peace conference, they must restore diplomatic relations with Israel and ease restrictions on Jewish emigration.

Mr. Peres said he decided to raise the peace conference issue now because he felt the peace process was too important to wait for the next Israeli election in late 1988.

"I'm sincerely and deeply concerned that we may miss an opportunity (for peace). So this is the real issue."

"The problem is that I'm not so sure that the option can wait for the election and Israel must make up her mind on a very serious issue, maybe the most serious one we are facing since the creation of the state of Israel."

He said he learned from Secretary of State George Shultz on Saturday that "he remains true to his positions." He did not elaborate on what these positions were.

He added: "If there is a chance for peace it cannot be achieved without a very deep and serious involvement of the United States."

Iraq reports hitting two vessels in Gulf

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said its warplanes hit two large naval targets — the usual term for a cargo ship or tanker — off the Iranian coast in the northern Gulf on Sunday.

A military spokesman said the strikes were made at 0508 GMT and 0820 GMT and all the planes returned safely to base.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the attacks from shipping and salvage sources in the region.

Iraq reported the attacks as Iran said its jets bombed an arms factory in northern Iraq.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said the first vessel, which it described as a "very large maritime target," was hit at 09:08 a.m.

The second was hit at 12:20 p.m., it said.

The agency quoted a military spokesman in Baghdad as saying the attacks were in the line with Iraq's "firm and legitimate policy of disrupting the oil supplies which the Iranian regime insists on employing for the continuation of aggression against our country."

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) said Iranian fighter-bombers heavily bombed a factory near the northern Iraqi city of Dohuk Sunday.

It said the factory, 10 kilometres from the city, sustained "considerable damage" in the air raid at 11:28 a.m.

Iraq said, however, that the Iranians jets attempted to bomb residential areas of the garrison city in Iraqi Kurdistan close to the Turkish border.

Iraqi ground defences intercepted the raiding Iranian jets and forced them to flee, INA said.

IRNA said the Dohuk bombing was in retaliation for recent Iraqi attacks on economic and industrial centres in Iran.

Iraq last Wednesday bombed oil refineries in the Iranian cities of Tabriz and Isfahan, and on Friday bombed the Ahwaz oil fields in southern Iran. Iraqi jets also were reported to have hit two oil tankers in the Gulf.

Iraq retaliated shelling Iraq's Umm Qasr oil jetty on the northern tip of the Gulf in retaliation.

Iraq also claimed that the Iraqi army launched a large-scale attack on Iran-backed rebel strongholds in northern Iraqi Kurdish provinces.

Iraq withheld comment on the report although Iran said heavy fighting was still continuing Saturday and that thousands of Kurds had fled into Iran.

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Kuwait-leased Soviet tanker hits sea mine

BAHRAIN (AP) — A Soviet oil tanker leased to Kuwait to ward off Iranian attacks hit a mine in the Gulf overnight, blowing a large hole in the hull, marine salvage executives said Sunday.

On the same day, the United Arab Emirates rejected foreign escorts for its shipping while Oman's foreign minister said in Tehran that Iran should be consulted in decisions on Gulf affairs (See page 2).

The official Soviet news agency TASS said the 67,980-tonne Marshal Chukov struck a mine late Saturday about 35 nautical miles off Kuwait.

It said there were "no victims," which in Soviet parlance means no crew members were killed, but it did not say whether any were injured.

It did not specify whether the tanker was one of the three Soviet vessels leased to Kuwait. But the Gulf-based salvage executives, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it was.

The mine blew a large hole in the bottom of the hull, the Soviet agency said, as the ship was making its first trip to the Gulf.

The Marshal Chukov is the second Soviet ship this month to suffer damage in the Gulf, where Iran and Iraq have been attacking merchant shipping in an offshoot of their 6½-year war.

TASS did not say whether the mine that hit the vessel was Iranian or Iraqi. It said the 240-metre vessel was being towed to Kuwait for repairs.

The shipping executives said the Marshal Chukov was escorted by a Soviet frigate through the Iranian-threatened Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf waters en route to Kuwait.

They confirmed that the vessel hit a sea mine, which probably drifted southwards from the maritime war zone further north.

Iran, which attacked the Soviet freighter Ivan Koroteyev on May 6 after it had sailed from Kuwait, has warned Kuwait against helping Iraq or asking Moscow for Washington for help.

At the time, Moscow called the attack "piratic."

In April, Moscow announced it had agreed to lease three tankers to Kuwait.

Yarmouk University gets JD 6m syndicated loan

AMMAN (Petra) — Yarmouk University is to receive a syndicated loan of JD 6 million repayable over five years with a grace period of 30 months, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Sunday.

The loan, guaranteed by the Jordanian government, was organised jointly by the Arab Bank and the Housing Bank. The agreement was signed for the government by Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh and Central Bank Governor Hussein Al Qasem. It was also signed by Yarmouk University President Mohammad Hamdan, director general of Housing Bank Zuhair Khouri and Mr. Munther Al

Fahoum, Arab Bank general manager in Amman. The loan will help the university to meet its financial commitments arising from projects at the University of Science and Technology, affiliated with Yarmouk University, and located in the north, near Irbid.

A spokesman for the Housing Bank said later that the bank had earlier contributed to the construction of facilities at Yarmouk University and the University of Science and Technology by loaning them JD 4 million.

He said that with the new loan the Housing Bank will have thus far granted both universities a total of JD 7 million.

Housing Corporation allots 3,500 Abu Nuseir units

AMMAN (Petra) — The Housing Corporation has distributed all of the 3,500 housing units at the Abu Nuseir housing estate, west of here, to government employees. 300 units will be offered for sale to retired personnel and the private sector, corporation director Shafiq Zawaideh announced Sunday.

These 300 units will be sold to those willing to pay 10 per cent of the cost of the homes in advance. This is unlike the case of government employees who have been exempted from making an advanced payment, Mr. Zawaideh pointed out.

After the government revised their prices earlier this year and dropped the requirement for advance payment, many more government employees bought the housing. Mr. Zawaideh said that beneficiaries were allowed to spread instalments over 30 years, instead of 25, with an interest of

5.5 per cent annually.

The Housing Corporation has built a road to link the housing estate with the main two lane road going to Yajouz highway and installed basic services like water supply and electricity.

According to Mr. Zawaideh's Sunday's statement, half of the estate have not yet been supplied with electricity, but work is underway on the project.

The Housing Corporation had earlier reached agreement with the Ministry of Health to open a health clinic and another with the Public Transport Corporation to operate a regular bus service to Abu Nuseir housing estate.

The housing units were built on only half of the land allotted for the project carried out by Chinese and French contracting firms. According to Mr. Zawaideh the other half will be put up for sale to the public.



Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Hussein (third left) and Japan's Ambassador to Jordan Akira Nakayama (second left) Sunday tour a new digital telephone exchange at Marj Al Hamam (Petra photo)

World Health Assembly accepts Jordan's plan for smoke-free day

GENEVA (Petra) — The World Health Assembly (WHA) has decided to consider April 7 each year as a day free of smoking throughout the world. The decision was in response to a Jordanian proposal that requested that member states of the World Health Organisation (WHO) observe a non-smoking day on April 7 during which all governments ban the selling of cigarettes in their countries in an attempt to convince people to stop smoking.

The proposal was made during the WHA meetings in Geneva which ended Sunday and attended by delegates from around the world. Jordan was represented by Health Minister

Zaid Hamzeh.

The WHA appealed to all tobacco producers around the world to stop all advertising activity, especially in the developing nations. It also called on media around the world to refrain from publishing tobacco or cigarettes.

The WHA decision was included in a statement which also urged world nations and organisations to work to curb the use of alcohol in medicine and drugs, to reduce the incidents of diarrhoea through improvement in nutrition, and also to encourage breast feeding and the use of purified water for drinking.

The statement also urged nations to spread inoculation

against measles.

WHO to mark 40th anniversary

The statement called on WHO member nations to mark next year, which is the organisation's 40th anniversary, with activities and programmes designed to highlight the need for primary health care and to form national committees in each country to celebrate the occasion.

It said that the Universal Postal Union (UPU) is expected to issue special postage stamps in the coming year to mark the WHO anniversary.

The statement was issued on the eve of the start of the WHO's executive committee's 80th meeting. The committee will make a comprehensive assessment of the organisation's world-wide activity and prepare topics for discussion by the WHO's general assembly in May 1988.

Minister inaugurates telephone exchange in Marj Al Hamam

TCC director marks Telecommunications Day

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Communications Muhieddine Al Hussein inaugurated the Marj Al Hamam new digital telephone exchange on Sunday.

The inauguration was attended by Mohammad Shahid Ismail, the director general of Jordan Telecommunications Corporation (TCC), the Japanese ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Akira Nakayama, in addition to guests and TCC officials.

This exchange was executed by the TCC as part of the five-year plan. This new exchange was put into commercial service on the 30th of April 1987 when some 1,030 subscribers (previously served by Wadi Essir exchange) were cut over to this new exchange.

The installed exchange employs up-to-date techniques by the Japanese industry in the field of digital exchanges. It has an initial capacity of 6,000 subscribers which can be expanded gradually up to almost 40,000 subscribers. The exchange is characterised by a multi-processor control system which makes it possible to evenly distribute the heavy traffic volume among these multi-processors.

The inauguration of Marj El Hamam switch coincides with the TCC's celebrating World Telecommunication Day, May 17, 1987.

TCC is now completing the subscribers outside plant network in Marj El Hamam town with some 10,000 lines covering all Marj El Hamam town, the housing estates of the Ministry of Education, the Royal Jordanian and Hamzah besides Um Abbarah.

It is expected that TCC will be able to serve new subscribers gradually in Marj El Hamam exchange as of the end of this month. The cost of the switch

totalled around JD 1.6 million, while the cost of the subscriber networks totalled around JD 1.7 million.

The implementation of this exchange is one of the TCC projects to be implemented under the 4th Japanese loan, whereby Abdali exchange has been recently put into commercial service which cost JD 3.6 million with an initial capacity of 20,000 subscribers expandable to 40,000 subscribers. The Japanese loan amounts to \$86 million.

The other projects which TCC is completing under the 4th Japanese loan are:

— implementation of local networks in Wadi Essir, Sweileb and Marka.

— an integrated overall network covering Karak and Tafila governorates serving 78 towns and communities with an initial capacity of 10,000 subscribers expandable to 20,000 subscribers. — expansion of Marka, Sweileb, Wadi Essir, Karak and Aqaba existing exchanges with 29.6 thousand telephone numbers extra.

Most of the above projects in the different areas are expected to be completed and put into commercial use by the end of 1987.

The Japanese ambassador spoke on the occasion praising the level of cooperation between his country and Jordan in telecommunications fields. He described the project as the fruit of cooperation between two friendly nations.

The minister of communications said in his speech that the project translates the government's determination to expand

and improve the quality of telephone services in the Kingdom. Mr. Ismail voiced the TCC's deep appreciation for the level of cooperation between Japan and Jordan.

Mr. Ismail also addressed the gathering to commemorate World Telecommunications Day. He made the following remarks: "Telecommunications in the services of nations has been the theme chosen this year to celebrate, today, May 17, the 19th World Telecommunication Day which coincides with the date of signature in Paris, in 1865, of the first International Telegraph Convention which set up the International Telecommunications Union (ITU).

"In the message received from the ITU secretary general, a target has been identified in the following paragraph:-

"It is for each country to design and construct its telecommunications infrastructure in such a way to realise national objectives set to meet the needs of the population. In the year 2000, every inhabitant of our planet should be having, in practice, access to basic telecommunication facilities with all the advantages they offer."

"In this context, we could say that by the end of the new five-year plan 1986-1990 and provided the required finance has been secured in due time, the TCC will be able to meet this target more than half way.

"The target as planned will enable TCC to offer most modern services to some 500,000 customers residing in some 695 towns and villages with an overall rate of penetration of 16.3%. This same rate when measured by the other criteria (i.e. number of telephones per household) will yield a rate of penetration of 99.5%, which is not a very long way away from the ITU target."

External forces key to Lebanon's war — diplomat

By Salameh B. Ne'mati

Jordan Times Staff Reporter. AMMAN — A senior Lebanese diplomat has cited the Palestinian presence in the country and the external exploitation of Lebanon's "liberal democratic system" to be among the chief causes that sparked the continuing 13-year-old war.

Founding secretary general, and the Lebanese Foreign Minister, attributed the continuation of the war to the present Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, the Palestinian problem, violation of the country's sovereignty by regional and other powers, international meddling and East-West polarisation.

Addressing Jordanian officials, Arab ambassadors and intellectuals at the World Affairs Council on Saturday evening, Mr. Turk asserted that without the cooperation of regional and international powers, national reconciliation is not possible.

"If the problem was only in Lebanon," Mr. Turk said, "it would have ended long ago. We have reached several agreements since the beginning of the war, but they were not effective," the

Lebanese diplomat said, explaining that "if the external elements did not cooperate, the problem would persist."

Mr. Turk said that Lebanon had also been "the victim of the great burden which the presence of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians on its land." He said this presence resulted in "demographic imbalances that directly influenced the nation's policy, especially as there had been violations of the country's unity and its authority."

Mr. Turk said that as a result, Lebanon became "the victim of Israel's aggressive policy, especially in the south, because of Israel's so-called 'preventive' blows against Lebanese political as well as military targets." He said the Jewish state had "clear ambitions to divide the region along ethnic and sectarian lines."

On the effects of the Palestine question on Lebanon, Mr. Turk said: "The Lebanese crisis is at the centre of the Middle East problem, because of the injustice that accompanied the establishment of Israel at the expense of the people of Palestine; the Israeli expansionist policy and the

Palestinian armed struggle against it caused imbalances in Lebanon especially because of Israeli aggressions on its territories."

He warned that if not contained by all parties involved, the strife in Lebanon could expand to effect the security and stability of other countries in the region.

In a debate that followed the lecture, Mr. Turk stressed that the Lebanese people did not hold all the cards to end the civil strife. He said that other Arab states needed to help by formulating a clear policy on Lebanon through the convening of an Arab summit. "If the Arab element was settled, the other issues would be more flexible," he said.

On his country's relations with Syria, Mr. Turk said that Beirut had "a special relationship" with Damascus and that the two countries shared "common ambitions and destiny."

Proposals and drafts on shared rule in the Lebanese government are currently under negotiations by all factions, Mr. Turk said. The focus, he added, is on reaching a formula that would guarantee "proper" representation in the running of the country and changes in the decision-making process. The negotiations, under Syrian auspices, are concerned with reshaping and defining the powers of the president, the prime minister, and parliament.

Commenting on Mr. Turk's statements, Foreign Minister Taher Masri who was attending the lecture, said he believed that a solution to the Lebanese problem "has to come from the inside." Mr. Masri said that apart

from Syria and Israel, "other forces are secondary and could be contained." He said he believed that other forces were able to manipulate developments in Lebanon because of internal divisions that were exploited by these powers.

Mr. Turk agreed but said that "the internal national will is not 100 per cent free. There has to be a liberation from Israeli occupation and interference in internal Lebanese affairs," he added.

Commenting on the previous agreements which have been ineffective in Lebanon, Mr. Masri said that such agreements failed because they were never allowed to enter the domain of practical politics.

Mr. Turk, a Roman Catholic Christian, said that he disagreed with the principle of dividing power along religious and ethnic lines. "I have never been able to establish a link between my position and my religious denomination," he said.

Mr. Marwan Dudin, minister of occupied territories affairs, who attended the lecture, expressed reservation towards Mr. Turk's statements on the Palestinian presence in Lebanon. The minister said that "Lebanese politicians should cease to think that the 300,000 Palestinians in Lebanon would go as soon as a solution to the Palestine question is reached."

He said: "The problem of Palestinian presence only comes from excesses which in Jordan we were able to handle firmly and wisely. We never thought about where we are going to go with Palestinians."

Geographic centre plans for remote sensing device

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Geographic Centre (JGRC) is currently involved in the process of establishing a centre for remote sensing. The JGRC has been in contact with a number of countries to help bring this project into being, according to its director Ra'fat Majali.

Mr. Majali said that the projected remote sensing centre will be of use to the country in the fields of agriculture, water conservation, regional planning and meteorology, among other fields.

This centre, he said, is part of the JGRC's contribution towards

the implementation of Jordan's five-year development plan.

The JGRC continues to draw up maps and is at present storing maps in its data bank for use by planners and decision-makers. Mr. Majali pointed out that the JGRC has recruited and trained personnel and technicians in cartography at the centre, which was originally established with French aid.

Mr. Majali noted that the JGRC which was established in 1975 has been of immense help for different departments providing maps and atlases.

Voter registration ends

(Continued from page 1)

Kingdom have been counted, the Ministry of Interior is expected to announce the figure.

It was not known yesterday whether the announcement would be made today, or whether it will be held until all legal procedures connected with it have been completed.

There is no official figure for the total number of eligible voters in the Kingdom, but estimates hover over the number of 1.2 million.

Although the 14-day voter registration period coincided with the holy month of Ramadan, the registration process was termed as "highly successful" by the under-secretary of the Ministry of Interior, Mr. Ahmad Alkaleh. He told the Jordan Times: "This successful turnout surpassed previous expectations that the voter registration process would be much slower during Ramadan."

In contrast with the relatively slow pace of voter registration witnessed throughout the Kingdom earlier last week, there has been a sharp rise in the number of eligible voters registering in the last several days. Many officials and observers attribute this to expected changes in registration patterns, but also to reports of increasing support for holding parliamentary elections this year.

Several cabinet members have recently stated that it was more likely than not that parliamentary elections would be held before the end of this year. Their statements reflected the government's stand on the issue; that elections are inevitable unless unexpected developments arise.

The Jordan Times has learnt that Sunday's cabinet meeting

dedicated four hours of the session to discussing the subject of parliamentary elections. The meeting was described by a cabinet member as "very fruitful." The minister, who asked for anonymity, did not elaborate, although he indicated the government was in favour of holding parliamentary elections.

Parliament's present four-year term ends by mid-January. But according to the Constitution, the King is empowered to extend parliament's term for one or two extra years.

Electioneering by eager candidates and their supporters, and an intense media campaign promoting voter registration as well as visible campaigns carried out by governors, mayors, dignitaries and heads of professional associations urging citizens to practise their democratic rights, showed results as they were cited by many as the main driving force behind the high turnout.

The final voter lists, to be adopted for the impending parliamentary elections, will need one more month to be finalised after the various parties concerned in the process complete their review.

Amman Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin on Sunday confirmed that a total of 282,108 people were registered as voters throughout Amman governorate by closing time yesterday. Mr. Amin said there was an increase of 110,000 in the number of voters who registered in the governorate during the 1984 by-elections in contrast to this time, registering thus "excellent progress." This rise indicates that the 1986 electoral law has given citizens a "better chance" to practise their democratic rights in the parliamentary elections, he said.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No.

Drawing of: May 17, 1987

Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. 45954 Wins JD 20,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80 45955 45964 45054 46954 55954 45953 45944 45854 44954 35954
Holder of ticket No. 22979 Wins JD 5,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40 22970 22989 22079 23979 32979 22978 22969 22879 21979 12979
Holder of ticket No. 30136 Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20 30137 30146 30236 31136 40136 30135 30126 30036 39136 20136
Holder of ticket No. 26784 Wins JD 2,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10 26785 26794 26884 27784 36784 26783 26774 26684 25784 16784
Holder of ticket No. 22972 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8 22973 22982 22072 23972 32972 22971 22962 22872 21972 12972
Holder of ticket No. 38649 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6 38640 38659 38749 39649 48649 38648 38639 38549 37649 28649
Holder of ticket No. 43652 Wins JD 800	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 40 each wins JD 4 43653 43662 43752 44652 53652 43651 43642 43552 42652 33652
Holder of ticket No. 48287 Wins JD 600	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 20 each wins JD 2 48288 48297 48387 49287 58287 48286 48277 48187 47287 38287

Ticket numbers	12741	54336	57677	34890	win JD 200 each
Ticket numbers	17624 55647 03158				win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

9410 9086 6541 5167 1961	Win JD 20 each	1861 8564 1418 6437 0402	Win JD 10 each
021 741 660 987 088	Win JD 5 each		
6000 tickets ending with 3 Three Win JD 2 each.			

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Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number 342 of May 2, 1987

Ethal Abaza Employee — Amman Whole first JD 20,000	Bassam A. Azzi Police officer — Amman Half second JD 2,500	Mohammad A. Hamid Army officer — Amman Half second JD 2,500	Fareed Medani Merchant — Amman Half fourth JD 1,000	Dua' Al Madani Child — Amman Half fourth JD 1,000	Hussam Barham Soldier — Zarqa Half fifth JD 500	Ghadeb Abu Taleb School headmaster — Amman Whole sixth JD 1,000
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Next Drawing takes place on June 2, 1987

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Telephones: 46711-6, 670141-2
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The Jordan Times is published daily except on public holidays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Table turned on Israel

EVER since the inception of the Palestinian problem, the Arabs were accused of being the side opposed to a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Throughout these years, the sophisticated Israeli propaganda machine succeeded in conveying the impression that the Arabs had repeatedly rejected all peace overtures to end Arab-Israeli hostility and are therefore responsible for the stalemate in peace efforts in the Middle East. The Western world, in particular, accepted Israeli allegations at face value and joined Israel in putting the blame for not achieving peace in our region squarely on the shoulders of the Arabs. The Arab World tried in vain to set the record straight and failed in its repeated attempts to point out the positive Arab responses to the various peace initiatives put on the table by the international community, whether through the United Nations or through the Non-Aligned Movement or the European Community. Even those peace efforts introduced by the United States, which is traditionally Israel's arch ally in the area, were rendered obsolete and ineffectual by no other party than Israel itself.

It would be beyond our scope here to chronicle all the peace initiatives that the Arabs accepted and the Israelis rejected. But think, if you like, of the only peace agreement that Israel had signed with an Arab country, namely Egypt, which came within the framework of the Camp David accords. Jordan together with the rest of the Arab World opposed these accords at the time they were negotiated and concluded on the premise that the agreements were not sound enough to lead to general peace between the Arabs and Israel. Israel at the time used Arab opposition to the accords to its maximum advantage, claiming all the time that the Arabs were at it again, sabotaging all peace efforts in the area. But after nearly a decade, the Arab assessment has proven right and there is still no peace between the Arabs and Israel; this is so because the Begin government signed the Camp David accords only to isolate Egypt and to pave the way for Israeli annexation of the West Bank and Gaza.

Today, the picture looks considerably different; and even the mighty Israeli propaganda machine cannot hide the fact that it is Israel which is blocking all efforts to reach a comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian problem. Whoever has been following the debate in Israel on the proposed international conference over the past weeks will realise this instantly. The Israeli foreign minister, who represents a major part in the Israeli body politic and who until recently was prime minister admits that it is his own government which has been blocking attempts to hold such a conference, and is thereby missing an "unprecedented opportunity" to make peace with the Arabs.

It is not all due to the failure of the Israeli propaganda machine that we are seeing this new and different picture in the Middle East today. The exposure to the whole world of an intransigent and rejectionist Israel, as opposed to intransigent and rejectionist Arabs in the past, is the truth that should have come out into the open long ago.

But besides that, thanks to the persistent and tireless efforts by Arab diplomacy, spearheaded by Jordan, that we today have a changed picture of the political outlook in the Middle East. This is also an opportunity for the Arabs to see and seize, in order to step up the pressure for the restoration of their full rights.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Hopes for a summit

THE need for an Arab summit meeting has become a necessity in view of the fast moving developments world-wide and in the Middle East and also in the light of Israel's intransigence. The summit is needed to re-use solidarity among Arab countries which together can work towards the establishment of a lasting peace in the region. The process of peace is still being hampered largely due to Israel's intransigence, and Washington's indifference which is tantamount to collusion with the Israeli aggressors. This is cause for unified Arab stand which can come only through a summit meeting attended by Arab leaders who should shoulder their responsibility towards their nation. One cannot deny the need for due preparations for such a summit if the Arab leaders are to arrive at constructive plans, but one should also realise that Israel, the common enemy, is now benefitting from the time element and continues to take steps for prolonging the occupation of Arab land. The time is opportune for holding the Arab summit in view of the fact that differences among Arab states have now diminished as was clearly pointed out recently by Arab League Secretary General Chadi Klibi. For its part, Jordan under King Hussein's leadership has been striving for such summit, and its moves have been favourable for Arab states. Let us hope that these moves will pave the way for a successful summit, capable of unifying Arab ranks.

Al Dustour: High time for a summit

THE Arab League Secretary General Chad Klibi has displayed optimism over the prospect of holding an early Arab summit meeting. This optimism is justified in view of the favourable political conditions in the Arab World and the diminishing differences that had been plaguing inter-Arab relations. We believe that the diminishing prospects for holding an international conference on the Middle East due to Israel's intransigence should prompt the Arabs to take speedy measures for holding a summit meeting at which Arab leaders could together work out means of confronting the common enemy and the common challenges. Arab leaders should meet to define their priorities in the coming stage and should find means of attaining their objective to bring about a liberation of Arab land. We do not believe that such summit will be a remedy to all Arab ills, nor is it reasonable to think that the Arab leaders will be able to find solutions for all problems, but a meeting at the highest level can at least take decisions for joint plans and joint action which constitute a key to solutions. We share Mr. Klibi's optimism, and we are full of hope that his efforts to convene a summit will be crowned with success.

Sawt Al Shaab: Resistance will continue

AS the Israelis escalate their brutal and inhuman actions inside the occupied Arab territory, the Arab resistance continues to increase in intensity. The Zionists are going ahead with a two-pronged plan: To continue seizing Arab land and building colonies and refusing any talk about a lasting peace through an international conference. This strategy is clearly intended to cause total despair and hopelessness in the hearts of the Arab population under Israeli rule with the aim of forcing them to abandon their homeland. The Israelis have been rejecting ideas about comprehensive peace that can ensure the return of Arab land to its lawful owners and recognise the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. This stand, coupled with continued repression and terrorism conducted by Zionists against the Arab population, are clearly intended as a tool to destroy any chance of just peace. But the Arab people under Israeli rule who believe only in the struggle for freedom have been stepping up their resistance activity, and will continue to do so until they regain their rights and their usurped homeland.

Good ideas from old plans

By Dr. Waleed Sa'di

WITH nothing concrete to look forward to yet in terms of a settlement of the Palestinian conflict, it has become fashionable now to look backward and search to see if history books contain any thing that could be built on for the future. That's exactly what I found myself doing when, in Canada, I entered a library to look again at the U.N. General Assembly resolution of Nov. 29, 1947, which had partitioned Palestine. It is the very resolution for which we shed tears now and often become nostalgic to its era, when the cards were not stacked up so badly against the Arab side. I, like many others, began to romanticise about that all but forgotten resolution and often found myself wondering if a postmortem on the partition plan could still be bad with a view to search for ideas, albeit old ideas, to resolve the Palestinian case which had eluded all efforts thus far to solve it for all times.

Maybe it is the old age of the resolutions which made me oblivious of the true contents of that resolution of the U.N. General Assembly which divided up Palestine between Arabs and Jews after determining that they cannot share it and live under one roof for all times. I was therefore flabbergasted to discover upon a fresh pursuit of its language the full dimension of that resolution and how elaborate and lengthy its provisions were and how painstakingly it attempted to reconcile the irreconcilables. Hitherto, all that I could remember of the resolutions was that it had partitioned Palestine, little did I remember that the resolution was a piece of art and an effective articulation of well-elaborated guidelines and principles which were unduly brushed aside by both Arabs and Jews. Curiously enough, there was nothing in the resolution which

made its relevancy and validity dependent on Arab acceptance or rejection. And since Israeli legitimacy from a legal point of view rests firmly on that resolution, it could be most pertinent to recall again some of the salient features of that resolution which the Jews of Palestine stood guilty of trespassing it by deeds as the Arabs stood guilty of breaching it by words. That resolution, however, remains valid and lawful since it had not been repeated, repudiated or superseded by any U.N. resolution. On strictly legal grounds, there is nothing in the records which could suggest that the fate of the resolution was altered lawfully and legally.

Although the partition resolution, as it came to be commonly called, merely recommended, to the then mandatory power Great Britain and the other U.N. members, the adoption and implementation of the plan of partition, it did not rest there. Otherwise one could always submit that the recommendations of the General Assembly of the U.N. are mere recommendations and therefore not legally binding. However, the interesting part about the partition plan was that it requested the Security Council of the U.N. to take the necessary measures for the implementation of the partition plan. Curiously enough, I do not know of any other U.N. General Assembly resolution which made explicit demands on the Security Council, which according to the U.N. Charter and established practice enjoys distinct powers and authority viewed generally as superior to those of the General Assembly in the sense that they are mandatory and legally binding. As the most powerful organ of the U.N., the Security Council is not answerable as such to the General Assembly and does not take orders from it. But there

we are, in the partition plan the General Assembly went as far as to request the Security Council to act with a view to implement the partition plan. Furthermore, the Security Council was requested, repeat requested, to regard any attempt to alter the partition plan by force as an act of aggression and as a threat to peace in breach of article 39 of the U.N. Charter. Then suddenly the General Assembly softened its tone when it merely appealed to all governments and people to refrain from taking any action which might hamper or delay the implementation of the partition plan.

And although the partition plan envisaged two independent states, one Jewish and the other Arab, nevertheless, it called for an economic union between the two. The economic union was elaborated rather extensively and made to look like something resembling the association between the member countries of the European Common Market. For Jerusalem the resolution recommended an international regime, but interestingly enough, not of a permanent nature. The partition plan in the resolution called for a review of the international status of Jerusalem after the elapse of ten years.

Can this partition plan be resuscitated into life again after so many years and be made a basis for a permanent and durable resolution of the Palestinian conflict is a question more on the minds of academicians than policy makers. But one thing however remains valid and relevant for all times and for all minds: The legal dimensions of that resolution must at one time or another be addressed and reckoned with since the resolution constitutes still the legal foundation on which Israel's call for legitimacy rests.

What American newspapers say about int'l peace conference

Following are excerpts from editorials appearing in three major American newspapers commenting on the proposed international conference on the Middle East:

The Washington Post: Toward a Mideast conference

AN international conference on peace in the Middle East? Suddenly one looks possible...

The idea could yet be stillborn in Israel, whose two ruling parties are in conflict on it. Likud has a fundamental resistance to entering any process that would get in the way of annexing the West Bank, as any serious initiative must. But Labour, which is open to territorial compromise, has gone far to meet worthy objections and in particular to ensure that a conference would quickly launch direct face-to-face negotiations and that it would not be empowered to impose a settlement...

It is the 20th anniversary of the 1967 war. What drives the search for Israeli-Palestinian peace is not so much a single urgency as a pervasive now-or-never sense that it's pointless and dangerous to let the status quo endure. This conference idea grew in the vacuum created by the Reagan administration's default on its own Mideast plan of 1982. Still, the administration, eager for political as well as policy reasons to recoup, has provided quiet help. A conference is worth pursuing, cautiously.

Boston Globe: A Mideast peace mirage?

...SKEPTICS, both in Israel and the Arab World, suspect that Peres is using the mirage of a peace conference to play politics. Peres wants to make peace with Jordan and to return some conquered land to Jordanian sovereignty, thus excluding the PLO from the peace process. Jordan, however, cannot defy Arab League resolutions defining the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The capital most eager for an international conference seems to be Moscow. Filling a void in Mideast diplomacy created by the Reagan administration's lassitude, the Soviets have played a role in unifying the PLO. They have encouraged their Syrian client Hafez Assad toward reconciliation with both Yasser Arafat and Iraq; and they have even courted the conservative Gulf monarchies.

The most realistic hope for a peace settlement may lie in an international conference at which both Soviets and Americans tactfully impose an accord in the interests of all parties.

Los Angeles Times: Trading land for peace

SENIOR members of Israel's coalition government are now bitterly debating the ostensible issue of whether the country should take part in an international peace conference. The real question that divides cabinet and country, though, has little to do with the mechanics of the peacemaking process. The real question is whether, under an acceptable formula, Israel is prepared to give up control over significant parts of the territory it occupied during the war of 1967 in exchange for the chance of an historic transformation in relations with its Arab neighbours.

The Labour alignment, one major coalition partner, is ready to trade territory for peace, particularly on the West Bank provided that change does not produce an independent Palestinian state. The Likud bloc, the other major partner, says no to such a swap. These opposed views embody the fundamental hope and fear of Israelis. The hope is that the 40-year-long state of war can be ended on the basis of territorial compromise. The fear is that if Israel yields some of its strategic depth and control it would be inviting future Arab attack...

...Israel would do well to pursue this issue to a conclusion. At some point, perhaps a distant point, a chance for peace based on territorial compromise may emerge. Israel's political hand would be immeasurably strengthened if the principle of trading land for peace had already been shown to have clear popular support.

Probe exposes covert Reagan agenda, legality still murky

By Sue Baker
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — The first two weeks of congressional hearings into the Iran-contra scandal have exposed as never before the far-flung web of President Reagan's secret foreign policy agenda but left its legality as murky as ever. The first four witnesses provided the closest look so far at the network of covert operations directed by White House officials to keep funds flowing to Nicaragua's contra rebels during a congressional ban and swap arms for U.S. hostages in Lebanon while talking tough against dealing with terrorists.

"There seems to be, etched in all that I know about these transactions, an attitude reflected that the White House only knew best, and that the Congress and the American people really could not be trusted with the shaping of foreign policy," said Senator Paul Trible, a Virginia Republican. "We've got to find a way to reconcile the obvious need to have a strong and decisive president... with a need to operate within the constraints of the law and the constitution of the land." Trible, a member of the senate

Iran committee told the hearings last week.

Under questioning, Richard Secord, Robert McFarlane, Gaston Sigur and Robert Owen told a tale, at times compelling, at times absurd, of secret missions in unmarked planes, of meetings in European capitals, of a key-shaped case and a bible signed by Reagan, of disreputable Iranian arms merchant who failed every lie-detector test the CIA could throw at him and a lonely U.S. agent who issued a plaintive plea from the jungles of Central America to Oliver North in Washington: "Send Fawn. Can't live on milk and cookies."

Fawn Hall, a tall, glamorous blonde, was North's secretary until the gun-ho marine lieutenant colonel was fired last November from Reagan's National Security Council staff for allegedly masterminding the diversion of millions of dollars from the covert sale of U.S. arms to Iran to buy arms for the Contras.

Her testimony before the joint House of Representatives-Senate Iran-contra committees is being eagerly awaited by the American popular press, tantalised by reports she helped North shred

documents and smuggled other papers out of the White House in her bra and panties.

But Secord, a retired air force major general who was closely involved with North in both the Iran and contra initiatives, former National Security Adviser McFarlane, State Department official Sigur who helped North solicit funds from Asian nations, and Owen, North's private link to the contras, also described a series of activities that many legislators believe circumvented, if not broke, U.S. laws.

The solicitation of funds for the contras by U.S. officials, with the largest single contribution of \$32 million coming from Saudi Arabia, at times during a congressional ban.

The direction from the White House of a private network designed to keep the contras supplied with money and arms during the Boland Amendment which barred such support, directly or indirectly, from October 1983 to December 1985. Private citizens are also barred under the Neutrality Act from involvement in foreign conflicts. — The failure to notify Con-



Ronald Reagan

gress, as required by law, of the covert sales of U.S. arms to Iran, and an abortive clandestine operation planned by the drug enforcement administration to ransom the hostages for one million dollars each.

The diversion of 3.5 million of the 30 million dollar proceeds from the Iran arms sales to the contras.

The verbal approval by Reagan of two initial shipments of U.S. arms to Iran by Israel in late 1985 before a presidential "finding" authorised direct U.S. arms transfers in January 1986.

That finding, never disclosed as it should have been to Congress, was required to waive provisions of the Export Administration Act, which barred exports to nations, such as Iran, designated by the State Department as supporting terrorism.

The failure to notify Congress violates provisions of the 1947 National Security Act which requires "timely notification" of all covert actions to the congressional intelligence committees.

The Iran arms sales also likely violated a provision of the Arms Export Control Act which requires congressional notification of arms sales in excess of \$14 million.

"Laws were ignored, violated, stretched," Rep. Dante Fascell told an early session of the hearings. "The president either acquiesced or was kept in the dark."

Fascell, a Florida Democrat, is chairman of the house foreign affairs committee and one of the 15 members of the house Iran panel.

But that opinion was not shared by many of the other 25 members of the house and senate

special committees; modelled after those created to probe the Watergate scandal that brought down Richard Nixon, who took a wait-and-see attitude.

The joint hearings are scheduled to run for three months. Some lawmakers have argued over the past two weeks that many of the laws, especially the Boland Amendment, are ambiguous and Reagan cannot therefore be blamed for exploiting the loopholes.

Several Republican members moreover blamed Congress for its on-off support for the contras which they said had forced the administration to resort to "extra legal" means.

Senate committee vice-chairman Warren Rudman, a New Hampshire Republican, took another tack.

"I can find no lawyer of any constitutional law background who would claim that the president of the United States could be precluded by any amendment of the Congress from dealing with foreign countries in any way he wishes," Rudman said.

But, he added, even if the solicitations were legal, "it was a terrible policy" and that should be the issue.

The Iran hearings: A tale of spies, politics and unanswered questions

By Ruth Sinai
 The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The intrigues exposed in the past two weeks at the congressional hearings into the Iran-contra affair could inspire political thrillers and spy novels for years to come.

Secret operatives used wigs and aliases. Unauthorised agents helped themselves to CIA coding machines. A tiny sultanate donated \$10 million to clandestine operations, only to see it go astray because a bank account number was wrong.

But to most Americans the Iran-contra affair has been mainly a political story, similar to last decade's Watergate scandal but cut from a far different cloth.

Officials in both cases acted in the name of the president, even as they stretched or broke the law.

However, the "plumbers" who broke into Democratic Party headquarters at the Watergate building and the phone-tappers who planted bugs there in 1972 were seeking to assure President Richard Nixon's re-election, rather than to engage in foreign policy.

Watergate had overtones of the

love of power. But the Iran-contra affair has its basis in the constitutional battle between Congress and the president to control foreign policy.

The two main Iran-contra witnesses so far were former military officers who conducted covert policy in the name of President Reagan's national policy goals. And the Iran-contra affair involves not a domestic election campaign, but the life-and-death issues of American hostages in Lebanon and the guerrilla war in Nicaragua.

The nationally televised and broadcast hearings are the talk of Washington, a city heavily populated with government officials, journalists, diplomats and academics.

Even taxi drivers, many of whom are immigrants from African, Asian or Latin American states, cruise along the capital's streets listening to the proceedings on their radios.

A hearing like this could never have happened in my country," said Nsekela Dikuyi, formerly of Zaire. "This is a true taste of democracy for me. Americans take it for granted, but for people from repressive regimes, this is fascinating."

But more than being fascinated, those who were allowed into the hearings in groups of 30 to 40 people for one hour at a time often appeared puzzled by the diffuse and varying lines of questioning. "What does that mean?" or "Who's he talking about?" were often-heard whisperings.

Indeed, the lengthy questioning by two trial lawyers and 26 members of Congress, has so far failed to answer the basic question of how much President Ronald Reagan knew about the covert activities undertaken by his staff, especially by fired White House aide Lt.-Col. Oliver North.

Two major players in the scandal did provide missing pieces of a gigantic jigsaw puzzle which spanned three continents, involved tens of millions of dollars and embroiled Reagan in a scandal.

Under the strong glare of television spotlights, retired air force Maj. Gen. Richard Secord and former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane explained aspects of the affair in detail, as some dozen photographers crouched at their feet clicking away in front of the witness table. Their testimony has covered

the shipment of arms to Iran to win freedom for American hostages in Lebanon, the funneling of some of the proceeds to the anti-government rebels in Nicaragua and the soliciting of millions of dollars from foreign governments for the contras.

The questioners also sought to go beyond the riveting disclosures to answer questions of fundamental importance to the principles of government in the United States:

— Was Reagan a silent accomplice in violating the 1984 law which banned the transfer of money to the contra rebels?

— To what degree should the president consult with Congress about foreign policy?

— What are the limits to White House covert activities and to what extent does the president have to report about them to Congress?

— Does Reagan have sufficient control over his subordinates?

The senators and representatives, who usually take five-minute turns to question witnesses, acknowledge the difficulty of getting at the truth in the overwhelming amount of evidence.

LETTERS

Where are the figures?

To the Editor:

I READ with some reservation the Ministry of Social Development's letter to the editor entitled "Poor pockets," (Jordan Times, May 16, 1987), and the ministry's "clarification" of the Jordan Times report (May 12) on Jordan's first soup kitchen. I expected the ministry which contends that it supported social services and work "on a scientific basis," to quote us some scientific facts and figures about the poverty level in the country. At least, in order to substantiate its denial of the Jordan Times quote of Mr. Ahmad Qa'dan's assertion of a 50 per cent needy in the Kingdom's population. There were no such statistics and I did not see any clarification, which the ministry said it wanted to make. Who are we readers supposed to believe: Mr. Qa'dan who was not quoting any authoritative statistics or the ministry which did not provide any better? I tend to believe neither. If the ministry had the correct figures it should release them to the public. If not, which would be worse, then they should not blame the Jordan Times or Mr. Qa'dan for not having the correct figures. It is the duty of the government to make such statistics available for journalists as well as social workers.

Without quoting statistics that set the record straight, once and for all, I find the ministry's denials void of any meaning if not self-incriminating. Furthermore, the ministry admits that it "does not look to momentary and emotionally-based cures," in its otherwise commendable effort to solve our social problems. By its own admission, the ministry, I believe, should not have any quarrels with those who do care about "momentary and emotionally-based cures." Somebody should.

Finally, as somebody who was born and been living in this country all my life, I would certainly not describe poverty in Jordan as existing only in "pockets" as the ministry likes to do. I am merely defending the language.

Ahmad Yusef
 Jamal Al-Omari
 Amman

William the Conqueror begins to win over the Normans

France and Britain have always had an uneasy relationship. William the Conqueror had a lot to do with it in 1066. David Housego describes how this ancient king seems to be respected more in conquered England than in his home of Normandy.

PARIS — The inscription carved above the memorial arch at the British cemetery in Bayeux, close to France's Normandy coast, sets out the complex intertwining of the two countries' past. It says in Latin: "We who were conquered by William have freed his country by our victory."

Almost 900 years of rivalry, misunderstandings and bursts of reconciliation separated William the Conqueror's subduing of England in 1066 from the Allied landings in Normandy which liberated France from German occupation.

This year, Normandy is commemorating this joint history through the anniversary of William's death in 1087 in ceremonies in which Britain will participate. In towns such as Caen, Falaise and Bayeux, posters are up showing the red and yellow sail of a Norman ship driven by the wind — chosen as the emblem for the occasion.

Throughout the summer, a series of pageants, cavalcades, son et lumieres, hunting spectacles, exhibitions, concerts, conferences and plays are intended both as tourist attractions and essays in history in a country which is fascinated by its past.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are due to visit Caen and Bayeux on September 9 for the official ceremony on the day of the conqueror's death. This will be preceded by a Mass for William in Bayeux cathedral in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The royal visit is intended both to underline the Norman ancestry of the British monarchy and provide a boost to Anglo-French relations.

In a year in which preparations for the Channel tunnel are getting under way, when France and Britain have narrowed their differences over European Community reform, when their two capitals have been busily consulting on a response to Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev's arms initiative, and ties between them seem stronger than for many years, the event could hardly be more timely.

Mr. Michel de Bouard, the

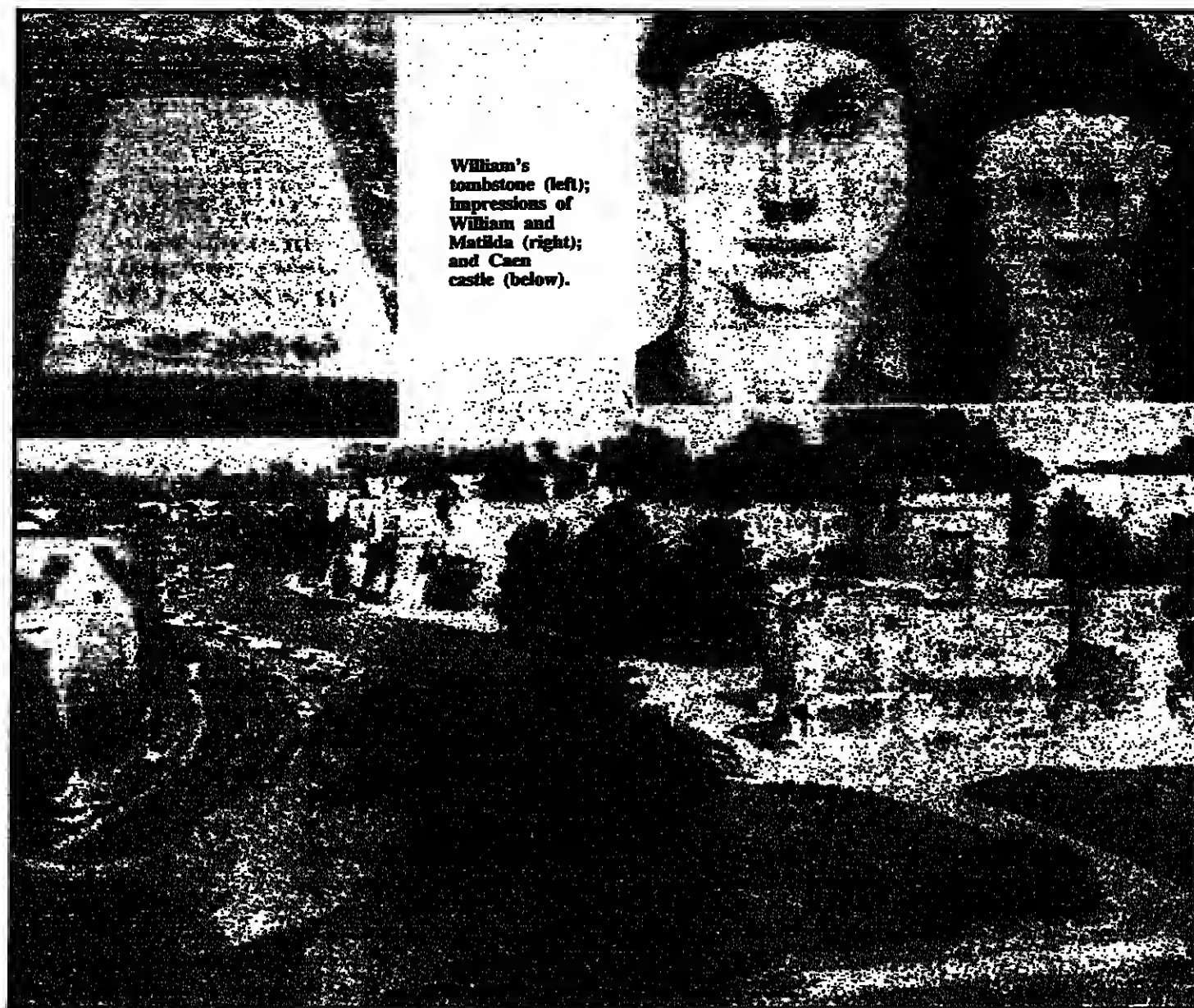
leading French historian of William, and a resident of Caen, describes him as a "great man who dominated his time and gave an impulse to history." He sees William's legacy as being the consolidation of Norman power and the founding of the feudal system which gave England a long period of stability.

But, paradoxically, his reputation stands less high in France than it does in England. In Caen, which he transformed from a large village into a town by building his castle there and two imposing abbeys, there is still no statue to him, and only a small street bears his name. He is still known locally as much by his earlier title of the "bastard," because he was born out of wedlock like many Viking lords, and Mr. de Bouard says that his popular reputation remains that of a harsh ruler who ill-treated or killed his wife Mathilda.

One local legend has it that he had Mathilda dragged through the town by her hair. As a result of the population's indifference to her fate she cried out "cold street" — hence the reason why one of Caen's streets is called La Rue Froide. According to another legend, she refused to consummate the marriage to William — a sufficiently close relative that the Pope's permission was needed — and that William forced himself on her and tore her dress with his sword. Recent historical research suggests in fact that they were a close couple.

France equally has never had much regard for William, regarding him a frontier warlord. In French history, the most important date in Normandy's past is its full integration into the kingdom which occurred almost two centuries later.

In contrast, Mr. de Bouard believes that England has much more valued William at his proper worth. He describes the conquest in his book as a decisive break in British history from an Anglo-Saxon kingdom which until then "had looked mainly towards the North Sea, and Scandinavia" to a country whose main



William's tombstone (left); impressions of William and Mathilda (right); and Caen castle (below).

focus became "Continental and western Europe."

The commemoration by Britain last year of the 900th anniversary of the drawing up of the Domesday book is thus a testimony to the importance of William's legacy on the evolution of British institutions.

Nonetheless, William's epithet of "the conqueror" has always left a sour taste in British mouths as the one occasion this millennium when an invasion of the

British Isles mainland was successful.

Britons at the time of the invasion, as Mr. de Bouard readily admits, would have seen it as a catastrophe in which much of the Anglo-Saxon aristocracy was killed, the Church decapitated and England ruthlessly plundered.

Normandy's absorption with its own past is in part a way of emphasising its regional identity. Significantly, until now it has celebrated only the key dates in

the foundation of Norman power — and never, as is the case with other French provinces, Normandy's integration into France.

However, the anniversary of the birth of William in 1027 seems to have passed relatively unnoticed in Caen. A memorial placed in the cathedral in 1927 by the city of Hastings and several largely Anglo-Norman families suggests that it was more honoured on the British side of the channel than the French.

Notwithstanding the emphasis on Norman regional identity, Normandy is not a province with a history of revolt against the French state such as La Vendee or the south-west. Part of the explanation lies in its geographical disparity and part in its closeness to Paris. But, surprisingly, it has combined its loyalty to France with close ties to England — as this year's celebrations are likely to show — Financial Times feature.

Parties highlight screenings and deals at Cannes

By Richard Lormand

CANNES — World-class movies are competing for the Golden Palm award at the 40th Cannes International Film Festival — but for some people the real prizes are the dinner invitations.

The exclusive dinners that follow each official screening promise a chance to socialise with likes of Elizabeth Taylor, Paul Newman, Prince Charles or Princess Diana.

But even for those excluded from the most glittering occasions, there are many consolations. No-one, it seems, leaves the annual festival without partaking in some form of celebration.

Parties until dawn, breakfasts, lunches, afternoon teas and receptions are available to all during the 13-day festival, ending next Tuesday when the winner of the 1987 Golden Palm is announced.

Business deals clinched at the huge international industry market are incomplete without a bottle of champagne. Few of the 15,000 or more film screenings are unaccompanied by promotional festivity.

The carnival atmosphere here has been enhanced this year by the celebration of the 40th anniversary, and by diminished

fears of terrorism, which kept American stars away last year.

Taylor and Catherine Deneuve were guests at Wednesday night's star-studded anniversary gala after the showing of "Le Cinema dans les Yeux," a French-made montage of clips from selected films shown over Cannes' 40 years.

The festival's hottest ticket is a dinner after the world premiere of British director Lindsay Anderson's "The Whales of August," which stars Bette Davis, Lillian Gish, Vincent Price and Anne Southern.

The prince and princess of Wales will be present and will also be feted at various receptions during the day.

Other international celebrities attending glamorous social functions include Marcello Mastroianni, Faye Dunaway, Isabella Rossellini, Diane Keaton, Yves Montand, Mel Gibson and Phil Collins.

Slightly more accessible to the non-famous are the myriad publicity-oriented parties and receptions.

Studio Circus, a Cannes discotheque, is the scene of many film festival all-night affairs.

One night at the famed Cannes nightspot, the ghoulish Elvira, who hosts late night horror films on U.S. television, celebrated the coming production of her first

Bones of saint hold surprises for restorers

By Alan Baldwin

Reporter

ASSISI, Italy — The remains of St. Clare of Assisi, one of Italy's most revered religious figures, have just been restored by experts — revealing some surprises including the fact that much of the body is a fake.

For more than a hundred years, the blackened and apparently mummified relics of the 13th century saint have lain on display in a church crypt in this peaceful Umbrian hill town.

Last September a small team of experts, led by an elderly monsignor from Rome, were called in by the order founded by St. Clare after it was discovered that the remains ran a serious risk of total disintegration.

Their findings, due to be published this month, reveal some surprising facts about the saint's relics as well as confirming existing suppositions about St. Clare.

"We found that out of the 208 bones making up the skeleton only 57 were original," Monsignor Guarnaccia Nelli told Reuters. "The real bones of St. Clare had been supplemented with fake

ones made of beeswax and resin."

"The face, which seemed to be a mask, was not a mask at all but cotton modelled around the skull," Nelli said. "Seen from a distance it may have looked like a mummy but it wasn't so."

The remains of the saint were discovered in the 19th century during building work in the church that bears her name in Assisi.

"As many bones were missing, the original restorers rebuilt the skeleton with new ones made of wax. Then they covered the skull with cotton and padded out the arms, legs and body, using silver thread to stitch it all together," Nelli said.

"Obviously they thought they were doing the right thing but in fact they acted wrongly as the cotton helped the process of decay by retaining all the humidity and warmth in the crypt. It provided a perfect habitat for micro-organisms," he said.

The modern restorers say they have now rectified the earlier errors, removing the fake elements, but they are worried gullible people may misinterpret their work.

"Only a few weeks ago we ourselves heard a guide say that the body had been restored and that the lungs, stomach and intestines had been put back inside the body. How can people say these things?" Nelli asked.

After six months' work, involving a series of chemical baths to enable the mineral deposits in the bones to harden, the relics were laid out on a linen sheet and put inside a resin sarcophagus moulded to the form of the saint.

Nelli said the restoration work, involving a projection of the saint's face based on the features of her skull, had confirmed what was already known about St. Clare from books and a 14th-century painting in the church of Santa Clara.

"She was very beautiful, about 60 years old, sweet yet very strong as was her temperament. Her face was very asymmetrical, as is normal in many people, yet full of warmth," he said.

"We also know she was about 1.57 metres tall but we were unable to determine whether she died of any specific illness as three-quarters of the bones were missing."

Hope at hand for unhappy husbands in Turkey

By Seva Ulman

Reporter

ANKARA — Hope is at hand for unhappy Turkish husbands unable to divorce their wives because the law discriminates against men.

The law is to be changed. Under present legislation a woman who withholds consent when her husband wants to end their marriage can spin the court case out so long that divorce never comes.

"This is in order to protect women who are in many cases financially bound to their husbands," Ankara lawyer Sahin Mengu told Reuters.

The situation, a paradox in male-dominated Turkey, will end as part of wide-ranging reforms of the creaking Turkish civil code.

The reforms provide for automatic divorce on the grounds of desertion by either party for a given period of time, a senior justice ministry official said. The draft is expected to be presented to parliament shortly.

The popular daily Gunaydin recently reported on a typical case of a man unable to get a divorce.

It said Ibrahim Sonmez of the

Aegean coastal city of Izmir had been trying to part from his wife Gulsen for 13 years. In that time his 26 divorce petitions were all turned down by the courts because she withheld consent.

Divorce in Turkey is easy if both parties agree. The woman usually files the suit to make the divorce easier.

If the woman wants a divorce but the man refuses, then the divorce usually does come through anyway, after about a year.

The court can fix alimony but this is no safeguard for the woman if her former husband becomes unemployed and loses his income or is self-employed and his real income cannot be easily determined.

In 1985, the last year for which figures are available, 18,571 couples were divorced.

There are no figures, however, for the number of failed petitions for divorce.

Many women, particularly in rural areas where more than half the population lives, depend on their husbands economically and would be left without support if divorced, Mengü said.

He said a woman can drag a divorce case out for years simply

by calling more witnesses. Under the law she can call as many as she wishes.

Seemingly interminable legal delays, whether in divorce or other civil or criminal cases, are a common complaint in Turkey.

Lawyers say cases are often adjourned for weeks for petty reasons, such as when a judge orders that a copy of a defendant's birth certificate be brought from his or her home town.

Additionally, a judge in Turkey does not see a case file until it starts so he must deal with much detail as it proceeds.

Criminal trials move at a snail's pace with about one-day hearing every three weeks and automatic appeals after the verdict is delivered.

Also, a Turkish defence lawyer is not involved in pre-trial investigation and must ask the judge to collect evidence for him.

"In effect hearings are adjourned for evidence to be brought to court," said Ankara Bar Association chairman Mahir Can Ilıcak.

He said the association wants this to be changed by an amendment to the code of criminal procedure.

Randa Habib's Corner

Mobile care

JORDAN, regrettably, is one of the countries on top of the list for the high number of road accidents world-wide. In 1986 alone, road accidents claimed 362 lives and 75,939 injured. Still, because of the awareness campaigns launched by the government and concerned societies, 1986 was a better year than 1985 in terms of casualties.

But, together with tough traffic measures and intelligent campaigns this situation could still be improved. Many people died because accidents happened away from hospitals and immediate medical care was not available in many parts of the country. As most of the deadly accidents happen on desert roads, miles away from any health facility, why doesn't the Ministry of Health acquire mobile rescue units, with full operating room and emergency services?

In case of accidents, police could by radio alert those units who in turn could quickly reach the indicated location. Medical care can thus immediately be given to wounded people, and if emergency requires it, even a major operation.

The idea of the mobile rescue unit was applied with success in many countries. In Jordan, where medical facilities are not widespread, and where sometimes the closest hospital is too far away for a badly wounded person, it is a must to acquire such units.

Ancient skills show way to future for survivalists

By Anton Ferreira

Reporter

ASBURY, New Jersey — On the New Jersey frontline in his personal crusade to save the earth, a man with a vision is teaching Americans to carve arrowheads from broken beer bottles.

Tom Brown, who dubs himself "the tracker," runs a survival school about 90 miles (150 kilometres) west of New York City where he passes on wisdom learned during his youth from an old Apache Indian called Stalking Wolf.

"My vision is to teach people how to live with the earth," he told a recent class of 30 students, ranging from a ballroom dancing instructor to a former accountant turned organic farmer.

Most of the students were nature lovers seeking to learn more about the outdoors, from how to identify poison to how to track a deer.

But Brown had a more serious message — destruction of the environment by pollution and urban sprawl was threatening the future of the earth.

"Earth is a living being, a manifestation of the Creator," he said, warning students that mankind was killing by poisoning underground water reserves, "the earth mother's blood supply."

By the end of the century the major U.S. grain producing area would be without water, he said. "Then there'll be no food ... We're bringing Africa to the United States."

He tries to prevent this by teaching people to live in harmony with nature like the native Americans, Australian Aborigines and African Bushmen did.

They should put the trappings of the modern world behind them, Brown teaches in lectures laced with philosophy learned from Stalking Wolf.

"A survival situation is the only way you can ever hope to achieve total openness with the earth mother," he said.

His idea of a survival situation is walking naked into the wilderness, summer or winter, and living off the land indefinitely and in comfort.

"If it's a debilitating experience, then your skills aren't good enough," he told the class.

The skills he teaches include using stone tools, building warm shelter from forest debris, making fire without matches, obtain-

ing water from plants or condensation and tanning hides.

Students learn how to chip arrowheads from broken beer bottles, which one of Brown's half-dozen instructors said were likely to be found in even the remotest American wilderness.

Primitive skills don't come cheap — the residential course costs \$500 — but many participants thought the money so well spent they said they would return for an advanced course.

During his 10 years with Stalking Wolf, Brown mastered such feats as stalking to within touching distance of wild animals and he promised his students that they could do the same.

He teaches stalking techniques, but adds that such physical skills are only 20 per cent of the art. The rest is spiritual and involves raising the consciousness and improving awareness.

He said one way to help see "the spirit that moves in things" was the sweat lodge, a sacred religious ceremony of Native American tribes which physically resembles a sauna.

Red-hot rocks were stacked in the centre of a low dome built from saplings and straw, and the students crouched, bathed, in sweat as Brown splashed on water to create steam.

Alternating English and the haunting language of Stalking Wolf, he prayed to the earth mother and urged the congregants to take up the warrior's staff in her defence.

In teaching trapping and hunting, he emphasises the Native American belief that all things, plant, mineral and animal, share the same spirit and are brothers.

"An animal's life is the ultimate gift, you should take it only if your survival depends on it," he said.

To the novice tracker, Brown's skills appear near miraculous. In one demonstration he crouched on a hard-packed driveway and pointed out a barely visible compression.

"Left rear print of an eastern cottontail rabbit," he said.

"Passed by here two nights ago, six weeks old."

The students, who by the end of the course regarded Brown as a kind of nature guru, accepted such judgments as Gospel.

Brown, who is contemptuous of those who put safety and comfort above adventure and excitement, said he once wanted to retreat into the woods.

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Prost regains top slot with Belgian Grand Prix triumph

FRANCORCHAMPS, France (R) — Alain Prost of France won the Belgian Grand Prix on Sunday and equalled Briton Jackie Stewart's 27 record Grand Prix wins after an exciting and incident-packed race.

The race required a re-start after a two-car crash on the second lap. Both Tyrrell drivers Jonathan Palmer of Britain and Philippe Streiff of France escaped unhurt.

Prost, in a McLaren, raced to victory in one hour 27 minutes and 3.217 seconds — more than 24 seconds ahead of his McLaren teammate Stefan Johansson of Sweden.

Victory lifted reigning world champion Prost back to the top of the standings in the battle for the drivers' title. The win came in his 108th Grand Prix.

Mansell, in a Williams, retired before half distance. His car was

damaged when he collided with Brazilian Ayrton Senna in a Lotus on the first lap.

Senna had raced into the lead from the re-start and Mansell had attempted to overtake him on the outside, but the pair locked wheels and spun off.

Mansell was able to re-start, but Senna did not and the pair later clashed in the pit lane.

Andrea De Cesaris of Italy, in a Brabham, finished third and American Eddie Cheever came fourth in an Arrows. Japanese Satoru Nakajima was fifth in a Lotus, so improving by one place on his first point won at the San Marino Grand Prix two weeks



Alain Prost

ago, and Frenchman Rene Arnoux came sixth in a Ligier, the team's first point of the season.



McEnroe... tumbles

Wilander secures Italian Open title

ROME (AP) — Mats Wilander, dominating play from the baseline, crushed Martin Jaite, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, to win the Italian Open Men's Tennis Championship Sunday.

The second-seeded Swede wore down Jaite, an Argentinian seeded no. 11, with deep backhands and high, long forehands that dropped in consistently near the baseline.

Jaite was never in the match and only in the last set, when Wilander appeared to lose some concentration, did he manage a run of 12 straight points to narrow the score to 5-4. Wilander then won the match on his service.

"I played very good the whole week. It seems like I'm playing better than ever," Wilander told the capacity crowd of 8,000 at the Foro Italico after winning the match in just over two hours.

Wilander, ranked fourth in the world, is a master on clay and the slow, red courts at the Foro Italico were just to his liking.

John McEnroe, whom Wilander defeated in a semi-final Saturday, said the Swede was the best clay court player in the world.

The 22-year-old Wilander rarely went to the net and Jaite spent a frustrating afternoon trying to find a formula to beat him. As the match went on, Jaite rushed his shots, committing one unforced error after another.

The Italian Open victory was worth \$64,000 to Wilander.

Graf wins German Open

BERLIN (AP) — Steffi Graf of West Germany beat countrywoman Claudia Kohde-Kilsch 6-2, 6-3, Sunday to win the \$150,000 German Open Women's Tennis Tournament for the second straight year.

The 17-year-old Graf, ranked number two in the world, is now unbeaten in her past 32 matches. She took home \$29,000 for Sunday's victory, while Kohde-Kilsch got \$13,000.

Graf dominated play with her powerful forehand, winning eight straight games from 2-2 in the first set to move within two games of what became her sixth straight tournament title.

But the Bruchl, West Germany teen-ager then suffered a minor lapse of concentration, allowing Kohde-Kilsch to pull back to 3-4 in the second set. Kohde-Kilsch's challenge faded after that with a succession of unforced errors.

Graf broke her opponent's serve in the next game with two perfectly timed passing shots and a drop shot before serving out for the match in the ninth game.

"I'm happy that I won but I didn't feel I played so well this week," said Graf after being presented with the German Open Trophy.

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Agony and ecstasy for Mabbutt in F.A. final

LONDON (R) — Tottenham defender Gary Mabbutt, who experienced the agony and ecstasy of scoring for both sides in Coventry's 3-2 extra-time triumph in the English F.A. Cup final, could be in for more heartache.

He ended Saturday's absorbing final limping and is a doubtful starter for England's glamour friendly on Tuesday against Brazil on the Wembley stage which brought him such mixed emotions against first-time finalists Coventry.

Said Mabbutt: "I've a problem with the circulation in my left foot and I'll have to see a specialist again. Certainly, Brazil looks doubtful for me at the moment."

Mabbutt, who has enjoyed an outstanding season at both club and international level, was quick to accept that the winner should be recorded as an own goal rather than be credited to Coventry's Lloyd McGrath, who has claimed the goal.

"I did my best to stop McGrath's cross as I didn't know who was behind me," Mabbutt said. "But the ball hit my leg and

looped over Ray Clemence's head in goal."

Mabbutt was also honest enough to admit that he was not sure whether he had scored the goal which gave his side a 2-1 half-time lead.

"I'll stick with the scoreboard which gave it to me, although it all happened so quickly I don't know if it was me or Brian Kilcline who got the final touch," Mabbutt said.

Keith Houchen hauled Coventry level for a second time with a diving header after 63 minutes and he epitomised the spirit which ran right down the spine of the never-say-die underdogs.

Tottenham manager David Pleat left little doubt that he was dissatisfied with the performance of some of his star players in the 3-2 defeat by Coventry in the English F.A. Cup final at Wembley on Saturday.

Pleat said after his team lost in extra time: "I know in my heart if a couple of our players had played better today, or approached their normal standards, we would have won that game as many people expected us to do."

Defeated Thai boxing champ turns to God

BANGKOK (R) — Former Thai super bantamweight boxing champion Samart Payakarun is to become a Buddhist monk to calm his mind after an embarrassing defeat, local newspapers said Sunday.

They said Samart, who lost his World Boxing Council (WBC) title to Jeff Fenech on May 8, would be ordained later Sunday in a ceremony 80 kilometres east of Bangkok.

Samart, whose defeat stunned many of his admirers here, said he would leave his troupe and stay out of the public eye for a while.

He did not know how long he would remain a monk, the newspapers quoted him as saying.

The 25-year-old former champion was knocked out in the fourth round of a WBC world title fight in Sydney.

Irate Thai supporters have since accused him of taking bribes to throw the fight or of spending too much time with girl friends before the bout.

The distressed boxer has rejected the charges and said he lost the fight because he shed too much weight too quickly before the match.

"I will give up my playboy lifestyle and concentrate on training. I have made a mistake and I will never repeat the same mistake again," he was quoted as saying.

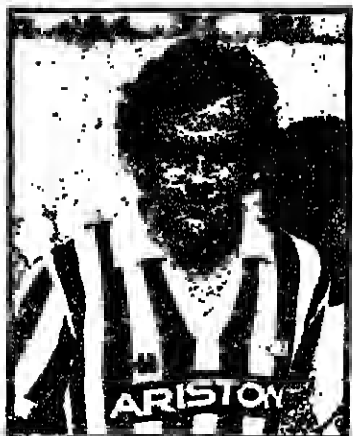
Platini cites disinterest as reason for retirement

ROME (R) — Michel Platini, France's World Cup captain and three times European Footballer of the Year, Sunday announced he was retiring because, he said, he no longer enjoyed the game.

Platini, 31, who was playing his last match on Sunday for Juventus, the Italian club he joined five years ago, said he would dedicate himself to helping young drug addicts, television and his business interests.

"It's really over... only three little words, but for me they mean the end of an era. Today I have decided to leave football but I can't hide my sadness," Platini said in a statement.

"The competition, the team, the public, the game, the emotion before going onto the field... I will miss it all but I can't go on because I don't enjoy it any more."



Michel Platini

Platini, hailed as one of the world's greatest footballers, has won virtually every soccer trophy except the World Cup in a professional career stretching back more than 15 years.

Only Gone West hinders Alysheba from Triple Crown

BALTIMORE, MD (R) — Having twice outrun the st three-year-old colts in the United States, Alysheba will seek a third classic victory in 20 days time in a bid to become only the 12th horse to win the American Triple Crown.

But one horse, yet to run in a classic this year, seems certain to

play a major role in the three-week build-up to the Belmont Stakes on June 6 — Gone West.

Alysheba's magnificent triumph by half a length from Bet Twice in Saturday's Preakness Stakes served to underline his pedigree as one of the greatest thoroughbreds in history.

A courageous win in the Kentucky Derby two weeks ago — again with American Chris McCarron on board and also at the expense of Bet Twice — put the Jack Van Berg colt on the Triple Crown trail.

Saturday's success, worth \$421,100 in prize money, made Alysheba the first horse since Pleasant Colony in 1981 to win the first two classics of the series.

Now triumph in the Belmont will complete the Triple Crown set — a feat last achieved by

Affirmed in 1978 — and earn the colts owners, Dorothy and Pamela Scharbauer of Texas, a \$5 million bonus.

But they cannot underestimate Gone West, a colt considered a leading derby contender until he was withdrawn late by trainer Woody Stephens. And one of the reasons he was pulled out was to save him for the Belmont.

Stephens, like Van Berg one of the biggest names in American horse racing, has saddled the winner of the Belmont Stakes for the past five years. He clearly believes Gone West will be his sixth successive winner.

The colt, which cost nearly \$2 million when purchased at the world-famous Keeneland yearling sales in 1985, finished second by a short head to Gulch in the Wood Memorial in New York.

Defending champion Bobby Rahal (No. 3) in action in one of the closest Indy 500 finishes ever (file photo)

Four former champions qualify for Indianapolis 500

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — A quartet of former winners, led by veteran Gordon Johncock and Al Unser, who were out of work until this week, have easily qualified for the Indianapolis 500.

Tom Sneva, who had crashed twice in practice this month, and Danny Sullivan, who took a calculated risk by withdrawing one car to qualify another, made it a record nine former Indy winners in the tentative field for the May 24 race.

There were 13 qualifiers Saturday, bringing to 30 the number of cars now set for the 71st running of the world's richest and most prestigious racing event.

Johncock and Unser, both of whom got into their cars for the first time during the past seven days, proved that age has not diminished their talents.

The 50-year-old Johncock, who came out of a two-year retirement he regretted almost from the beginning, ran his fastest time since his return, posting a four-lap, 10-mile (16-kilometre) qualifying average of 207.990 mph (334.718 kph).

Unser, who will be 48 the week after the May 24 race, qualified at 207.423 (333.805 kph), just three days after taking over the ride of

injured Danny Ongais. Johncock's first three laps were over 208, with his third lap the fastest at 208.647 (333.775). He said, "I saw the 208s and knew I was going to be in the race."

The two-time Indy champion, who walked away from racing the day before the first weekend of Indy qualifications in 1985, earned his 21st start.

Johncock, who won in 1973 and 1982, took over a ride left vacant by an injury in qualifying last Saturday to driver Jim Crawford.

"I missed it," Johncock said after he qualified. "I've watched it on TV the last two years, and I thought, 'I can still do it, I should be there.'"

Unser was cut loose by the Penske racing team after the 1986 season. He was still looking for a job when an injury to Ongais in a crash during practice last week opened up a spot on the Penske team.

The three-time Indy winner got into the car for the first time on Wednesday and qualified solidly, turning a fast lap of 208.295 mph (335.209 kph).

"I'm real happy," said Unser. "I still get a charge out of all this because I still enjoy racing. The

one I feel sorry for is Danny Ongais. He's a heck of a race driver and a good friend. But these things happen in racing."

Sneva, who until Friday afternoon was not even able to get a practice lap on the spare car his crew put together for him with a frantic all-week effort, was the final qualifier of the day Saturday, turning an average of 207.254 (333.533 kph). Each of the four laps was faster than the last.

"This is the hard way, I'll tell you that," said the 1983 Indy winner. "I hit the wall a couple of times and really put some work on this crew. We're just happy to be in. The car felt better each lap."

Sullivan, the senior Unser's teammate, withdrew the Penske PC16 he qualified last Saturday in the 11th position at 205.288 (330.369 kph) in order to put a 1986 March into the field.

The gamble paid off as the 1985 Indy winner turned in the day's fastest qualifying run 210.271 (338.398 kph), with three of the four laps over 210.

Other veterans

Other former winners in the

field include pole-winner Mario Andretti, defending champion Bobby Rahal, two-time winner Rick Mears, four-time champion A.J. Foyt and three-time winner Johnny Rutherford, all of whom qualified last weekend.

Eighteen drivers put cars into the tentative field last weekend during the first two days of time trial. That left 15 positions to fill in qualifications this weekend, although Sullivan's withdrawal momentarily changed that figure.

Tea of the empty spots were filled in the busy first two hours of Saturday's qualifications, but only three more cars managed to get into the tentative lineup during the rest of the seven-hour session.

The last of four days of time trials ended on Sunday.

The average for the first 30 qualifiers is 207.363 mph (333.709 kph), compared with last year's mark of 210.471 (338.710 kph) for 30 qualifiers. The overall field average in 1986 was a record 210.358 (338.529 kph).

"These cars change so quickly," said Cogan. "They are hard to balance and it's hard to find the right setup. That's why they're slower."

FOR AMMAN RESIDENTS

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Jordan Electricity Authority announces the availability of tender documents for Tender No. 64/87 including supply of 400 mm² aluminium alloy conductors (YEW) and 7x3.26 mm aerial aluminium clad earth wires or supply of 400 mm² aluminium conductors steel reinforced (Zebra) and 7x3.25 mm aerial galvanized steel earth-wires for 132 KV transmission lines.

Tenderers willing to participate in the a/m tender, can obtain the tender documents from the procurement section in J.E.A head office located between the 6th and 7th Circles / Jabal Amman as from Sunday 17 May 1987 for a non-refundable fee of (JD 50) for each set of tender documents.

Tenderers are required to submit their offers to secretary of the tendering committee not later than 12:00 noon on Monday 8/6/87 attached with an unconditional bank guarantee or certified cheque for a value of 5% of the tender price.

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NEVER SAY NEVER AGAIN
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SURVIVAL
Performances 5:15, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30

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SHANGHAI SURPRISE
Performances 3:15, 5:15, 8:45, 10:45

Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420
ICE PIRATES
Performances 2:30, 5:10, 8:00, 10:45

Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198
HAWK THE SLAYER
Performances 2:30, 5:10, 8:00, 10:45

By Fouad Batshon

The expected dollar range for this week is 0.324 - 0.330 fils. The pound sterling gained strength against the dollar mainly because of the higher prices of the North Sea oil and higher U.K. interest rates. The pound traded between 0.5575 -

Gold prices in Amman based
of the daily bulletin presented
by the Jordan Jewellery Store
are as follows:
Gold per gramme 21 carats JD
4.250 - JD 4.100
Gold per gramme 18 carats JD
4.150 - JD 4.000

Mr. Gallo said Fiat was already well-established in China, with 10 per cent of the country's estimated 200,000 passenger cars

"We have not benefited in any way from the IMF programme," President Momoh told Reuters in an interview Saturday. "In other tremendous hardships on our people ... we find this unreasonable but we have gone too far with the programme to abandon

Minister Martin Bangemann conceded Bonn would consider advancing tax cuts planned for January 1988 if a review next

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, MAY 18, 1987

very difference that will make the life unique. Do teach this child what is proper and what is not so that he, or she, can get along with others.

The country's total primary energy requirement is officially forecast to increase by 8.7 per cent a year in the 1980s. But the IEA says this is unlikely to be achieved if the country falls below its ambitious target of 5.9 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product.

An agreement on unified industrial incentives, aimed at equalising competition among the Gulf Arab states, was reached at a GCC summit meeting in Abu Dhabi last November. ..

But there are several obstacles to overcome if the country is to achieve its projected growth of over 100 per cent in local electricity output between 1985 and 1990, the IEA said.

SNAP!

DOGS CAN'T SNAP THEIR FINGERS!

WOOF!

WHO CARES?

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DON'T TELL ME, FLO - HE'S COME BACK TO YOU, RIGHT?

HOW DID YOU GUESS?

YOU'VE LOOKED THAT WORRIED LOOK

I WOULD DO, FLO - RELIEF - MY TROUBLES ARE REAL AGAIN

ACROSS

1 Euro coin
3 Solid
5 ————
6 ————
7 ————
8 ————
9 ————
10 Part of USB
14 Pinger
15 Ancient city on the Tiber
16 Acorn
17 Per ————
18 Road in 35A
19 London ex ————
20 Turn ————
21 Owl state bird
22 "C. Thru" ————
23 Wagon canopy
24 Herringway
26 Scotch ————
28 Comedian
32 Mountain peak
33 ————
34 ————
35 Picking pear
36 Paper

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39
40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52
53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65
66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78
79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91

Answers
Clayton Kopp
24 Month
47 Kick
48 In
49 In
50 Oneness
51 Dances
54 Puke
56 Calendar
57 1960s USA
58 1970s USA
60 TV Carriageway
61 Blood cancer
62 1960s USA
67 Grated beef
68 Carcinomas
69 Basement
70 Bridge player
71 Cigarette
72 Cheesecake
Down
1 Fibrous
2 Nitrate
3 Indian tale
4 Camouflage
5 Kick downstairs
6 Spill
7 Ruffin
8 Hair measure
9 Sizzar
10 Pelican State
11 Automated
12 Ice cream
13 Savers
14 Core
15 Polka
25 Teat
26 Clear
27 Dave's song
28 Kind of beer
29 State
(Nebraska)
34 Plying preffs
35 Kick of glass
36 Plate of glass
37 Author Milton
38 WWII cant
40 Canned response
42 Computer data
45 Pinkie ones

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

HARD	TIAMPA	GOAG
TEAR	AVOID	REDO
WIND	WIND	ASIDE
TABERL	ORIENTAL	
REED	STREET	
RAIDERS	REDO	
TEAR	WIND	STOL
LEAF	PERDUM	STOL
CAP	SADAT	REDO
REDO	REDO	REDO
REDO	REDO	REDO
PARANOID	ATTACK	
ALICE	REVERIBLE	
ALICE	ADDER	WIND
STINE	LADDER	WIND

46 Relative
50 Kickback
51 Pick up
52 Sick
53 Boundary
mark

55 Beginning
56 Prime
59 Dislurb
60 Advocates
61 Step
62 Miss —

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HARRIS

"I found something to make you kiss me longer... Velcro lipstick!"

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MARDA

"I'm Not A Mathematician"

PITED

CRUSIC

INVOICE

Answer: "

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 "

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Jumbles: QUEUE BERET GOPHER DEMISE

Answer: What the rope tycoon built —
A HUGE "HEMP-PIE!"

I don't understand this!

WHAT YOU SHOULD GET BEFORE INVESTING IN EXPENSIVE AUDIO EQUIPMENT.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Fijian military tightens grip in effort to deny power to Indian majority

SUVA (R) — Rebel military leader Sitiveni Rabuka, who seized power in Fiji three days ago, tightened his grip on the country Sunday pending a new constitution which he said would deny forever political power to the South Pacific Island's Indian majority.

Protests among the Indian community and members of the ousted Fijian Labour Party were mounting with calls for a national strike on Monday.

About 800 protesters, mainly Indian but with a sprinkling of Fijians, demonstrated peacefully in central Suva, carrying placards calling for the release from house arrest of deposed Prime Minister Timoti Bavadra.

Placards also appeared in Indian areas of Suva Saturday night backing the stand of Governor-General Ratu Sir Penaia Ganilau against the rebels and many Indian and Fijian owned stores that would otherwise have been open were Sunday closed.

Indian and Fijian Labour Party members, whose month-old coalition government with the In-

dian dominated National Federation Party was ousted on May 14, have been meeting secretly to plan their next move, party sources said.

About 200 Fijians and Indians held a protest vigil outside Dr. Bavadra's home Saturday night but military authorities Sunday moved him and other members of his cabinet to a government guest house elsewhere in the capital.

A pamphlet circulated by a group calling itself the Peoples Democratic Movement said: "The people of Fiji are rising spontaneously, peacefully, but resolutely, against the rule of the gun and the dictatorship of a group of power hungry, corrupt politicians."

"People of Fiji arise, and fight for your country's freedom ...

The will of the people must rise above the bullet," the pamphlet said.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rabuka told a news conference Saturday the military would deal swiftly with any strikes by Indians, who form the backbone of Fiji's small business and labourers.

He said the military rulers did not recognise the right of unions and businessmen to stop work in protest.

"You have to accept that we are no longer in a free democratic environment at the moment. We hope to get back into it as soon as we can," Col. Rabuka said.

Indians, descendants of indentured labourers, outnumber Fijians by 17,000 in the 714,000 population. They also held 19 of the 28 seats won by the deposed coalition in elections last month to the 52-member parliament.

Dr. Bavadra's victory ended 17 years of rule by the indigenous Fijian-dominated Alliance Party since independence from Britain.

Col. Rabuka, 38, said the revised constitution being prepared by his 16-member council of

ministers would preserve forever Fijian control of the nation's political system and communal land ownership which keeps 80 per cent of Fiji in native hands.

In London, a Buckingham Palace spokesman said Queen Elizabeth, the constitutional monarch of Fiji, had been in regular radio contact with Ganilau, who on Friday declared a state of emergency and proclaimed that he would exercise executive rule.

Col. Rabuka Saturday said Fiji's two English-language daily newspapers would be allowed to resume publication Monday. They were closed by the army on Friday for circulating the coup.

The colonel has also ordered banks to remain closed Monday in an effort to stem an outflow of funds.

Australia said Sunday it was urgently trying to make contact with Dr. Bavadra.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Australia's High Commissioner in Suva, John Piper, had been instructed to make every effort to see Dr. Bavadra.

Aquino: Poll victory should prevent coup

MANILA (R) — Philippine President Corason Aquino says she hopes the ruling party's massive election victory will prevent further coup attempts and make the army loyal to her government.

In an interview with local reporters at the presidential palace Saturday night, Mrs. Aquino also said the huge 90 per cent turnout in the May 11 election showed Filipinos loved democracy and her opponents "have to think twice" before trying to destabilise the government.

She said she was willing to talk with disgruntled opponents who had accused her government of voting fraud but that they should make the first move.

Opposition leader Juan Ponce Enrile, a former defence chief who is believed to still enjoy strong army support, had threatened to lead national protest rallies after independent vote counts showed Mrs. Aquino candidates sweeping 23 of 24 senate seats.

"I hope that with this election, the members of the armed forces would not only not support Enrile but will definitely be loyal to this government," Mrs. Aquino said.

"I don't really believe that we should place so much emphasis on what Johnny Ponce Enrile can do or not do," she said.

She said "I hope so," when asked if she thought the election results would discourage further coup attempts against her.

Mrs. Aquino said she planned

to appoint military representatives to the lower house when the two-chamber congress convened next month. She did not say how many.

A senior military officer virtually ruled out any army threat against Mrs. Aquino.

"It is generally perceived right now that the military is completely backing the Cory (Aquino) government," Deputy Armed Forces Chief Major-General Eduardo Ermita told reporters Saturday.

The army said Sunday that a total of 1,255 people have been killed in two separate guerrilla wars in the Philippines this year, 22 per cent less than the same period last year.

It said 1,121 people were killed up to May 15 in violence related to the nationwide Communist insurgency. The rest were casualties from a smaller Muslim separatist rebellion on the southern island Mindanao.

The casualties were 456 Communist guerrillas, 55 Muslim rebels, 391 soldiers and policemen and 353 civilians.

A total of 1,608 people were killed in the same period last year. They were 645 rebels, both Communists and Muslim, 502 soldiers, and 461 civilians.

Meanwhile Swiss Red Cross worker Jacky Sund, kidnapped by Muslim guerrillas 12 days ago in the southern Philippines, is suffering from malaria, the military said Sunday.

U.S. accused of bid to inflame Soviet-Afghan border tension

MOSCOW (R) — The Communist Party daily Pravda accused the United States Sunday of seeking to inflame tensions along the Soviet-Afghan border by encouraging Muslim rebels to launch sorties into Soviet territory.

In a dispatch from Kahl, Pravda charged Pakistan with joining the Reagan administration in trying to sabotage a "national reconciliation" programme which the Soviet-backed Afghan government says is aimed at ending the war.

"Arming and egging on the Afghan counter-revolution," the United States and its regional partner would like to wreck the process of national reconciliation in Afghanistan," Pravda correspondent Vadim Okulov wrote.

"Facts show that the U.S. administration not only persists in its goal of overthrowing the legal government in Kabul, but also entertains the hope of turning the Soviet-Afghan border into a hot-spot," he said.

The official Soviet media have reported two cross-border incidents this year, the first disclosed since the Kremlin sent troops into Afghanistan in December 1979 in support of Kabul's Communist government.

Guerrillas were said to have killed one person and wounded

two others on March 8 while firing across the frontier at Pyandzh, a border town in Soviet Tadzhikistan.

One month later, the rebels were said to have raided Pyandzh and killed two Soviet frontier guards. The Soviet media said 14 insurgents were killed.

The attacks prompted Viktor Chebrikov, head of the KGB security police, which is responsible for guarding the Soviet Union's borders, to tour areas along the Soviet-Afghan frontier at the end of April.

Okulov said rebel claims of successes in these incidents were "ridiculous." "I happened to visit the sites of these events, and I witnessed the shattering punishment that was inflicted on the provocateurs inspired from outside," he wrote.

The official Kabul Radio reported Saturday that Afghan guerrillas killed 13 workers from the Energy Ministry in an ambush east of the capital.

The radio, monitored in Islamabad, said the workers were driving home after receiving two weeks' salaries in Kabul. As they were in the Latahand Pass the rebels attacked their vehicle with rockets and other weapons on Thursday afternoon.

"As a result 13 workers were killed," it said.

Sri Lanka braces for attacks in resort city

COLOMBO (R) — Security forces went on alert Sunday against possible Tamil separatist bomb attacks in the resort city of Kandy and other parts of central Sri Lanka so far untouched by the island's ethnic conflict.

The Defence Ministry said it had warned residents of Kandy, an ancient city and a holy place for the island's Buddhist majority, and other towns that guerrillas might attack in the next few days.

Military officials said the guerrillas, who are fighting for a separate Tamil homeland in the north and east of the island, wanted to divert attention from what they said were recent successes by the security forces in northern areas.

The government blamed the guerrillas for a car bomb last month which killed 113 people in Colombo, the capital.

A Defence Ministry statement urged the public to report suspicious-looking vehicles or packages to the police.

It said Kandy, Gampola and Matale, in the central hills, Kurunegala in western province, and Polonnaruwa in north-central province were possible guerrilla targets.

Police patrols in those areas have been stepped up and troops were on stand-by, government spokesman Tilak Ratnakara said.

Most people in the affected regions are Sinhalese, the country's majority ethnic group

and the only civilian death reported was a night watchman shot dead by three extremists near Faridkot Saturday night, PTI said.

A police spokesman said liquor, cigarette and barber shops which had closed down after threats from Sikh fundamentalists were reopening all over the state.

In Delhi, about 35 Sikhs were being questioned after a gun battle with police who entered their temple on Friday to look for extremists. Police reported seizing a huge amount of arms and ammunition from the temple.

ETA killed 41 people — mainly members of the security forces — in 1986 but most of its attacks this year have been in the north-eastern city of Barcelona.

Security officials felt the crack-down on Basque exiles in the south of France and the success against the Madrid Commando had put the organisation on the defensive in the capital.

ETA also suffered a major blow with the death in Algeria of the man regarded as its leader, Domingo "Txomin" Irujo, killed in a car crash earlier this year.

drove past and injuring five other people.

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President Alan Garcia named a two-man team Saturday to negotiate with strike leaders. A spokesman for the Interior Ministry said Mr. Garcia had promised there would be no violent suppression of the strike.

A dozen armoured vehicles and about 300 soldiers with automatic rifles set up a cordon before dawn Saturday around the downtown Lima Police Station.

Late Friday night the government shut off electricity, water and telephone service to the station.

About 300 striking police were inside the station, including their leaders.

Troops prevented other striking police from joining the officers inside the station. Several hundred police marched through downtown Saturday morning, tying up traffic on major streets.

Striking police were demanding a raise equivalent to \$185 a month, a 48-hour work week and overtime pay. Most police currently earn about \$250 a month.

Strike leaders said Saturday that support for the walkout was building and at least 7,000 of the 10,000 police in Lima and the neighbouring port of Callao were participating.

The Interior Ministry official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said about 700 police were actively striking. He said an undetermined number of other patrolmen were intimidated and staying away from their jobs.

Few policemen were visible on Lima's streets Saturday. Soldiers and marines guarded embassies

Punjab calm as arrests top 800

NEW DELHI (R) — More than 800 people have been arrested in Punjab since the state's government was dismissed six days ago and direct rule from New Delhi imposed, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Sunday.

All were held under anti-terrorist laws which permit detention without trial for up to a year. No charges have yet been made public and police said some had already been released.

Most of those detained gave themselves up without a struggle in face of the massive presence of

more than 70,000 police and paramilitary forces in the state.

In Hoshiarpur, a suspected extremist named as Swaran Singh was wounded in an exchange of fire with the police who found him and an accomplice on board a bus during a routine check.

PTI said the accomplice tried to escape but was chased by villagers who caught him and handed him over to the police.

Direct rule was imposed to try to restore law and order to Punjab, and it appears to be largely succeeding. In the past two days two extremists have been killed

1 killed, 9 injured in 3 Madrid blasts

MADRID (R) — Suspected Basque guerrillas exploded three car bombs outside the Madrid headquarters of the navy, air force and Civil Guard early Sunday, killing a 70-year-old woman and injuring nine people, police said. Two of the injured are in a serious condition.

The three blasts, the first bombings this year in the Spanish capital, occurred almost simultaneously.

No one immediately claimed responsibility but security officials said the attacks appeared to be the work of the separatist guerrilla group ETA.

The triple bombing occurred only four months after the government announced that it had broken up ETA's "Madrid Commando," held responsible for some of the deadliest attacks of the groups 19-year-old struggle for an independent Basque state.

The first explosion was at navy headquarters, where a sentry was cut by flying glass. The second was outside the main air force building, where two sentries and a taxi driver were slightly hurt.

The third bomb exploded opposite the headquarters of the paramilitary Civil Guard, killing 70-year-old Carmen Pascual as she

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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D IS FOR DISCARD

East-West deals.	vulnerable North	North
NORTH	♠ 64	
♥ J 8 6	♠ 7 4	
♦ A 6	♠ Q J 8 5	
♣ Q J 8 5		
WEST	♠ A 10 9 8 7 2	♠ Q 5 3
♥ 9 3	♠ 7 4	
♦ Q 9 5	♠ K J 10 8 7	
♣ 7 6	♠ Q 10 4 2	
SOUTH	♠ K J	
♥ A K 10 5 2	♠ 4 3 2	
♦ 4 3 2	♠ K 9 3	
♣ K 9 3		

The bidding: North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♣ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♣ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: Nine of ♣

We are reluctant to throw away anything of value. In the home, that can lead to a lot of clutter; at the bridge table, it can be a false economy.

North had as little as the law will allow for his jump raise of partner's suit. South could not use Blackwood because of his two fast losers in diamonds, so he launched a cue-bidding sequence. When his partner showed a diamond control, South asked for aces and settled in a small slam when he learned that one was missing.

West led a trump. Declarer drew a second round and, when the suit split 2-2, he wasted no time in adopting the wrong line of play. He played five rounds of clubs, discarding two diamonds from hand, then led a spade from the table. We would like to report that he guessed correctly and put in the jack. In fact, he went up with the king and lost two spade tricks for down one.

The sad part of the whole affair is that declarer did not need to guess the spade position to fulfill his slam. Instead of stuffing two diamonds on the clubs, he should have forced himself to get rid of both of his spade honors. Now there is no way the contract can be defeated. All declarer has to do is concede a diamond trick, and then he can ruff his last diamond on the table. South traded in a sure thing for false economy.

Army takes over as Peruvian police strike continues

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Soldiers in armoured vehicles cordoned off a downtown police station where the leaders of a police strike were holed up on the second day of a walkout for higher pay.

Army troops patrolled the streets as the government braced for expected attacks by the Shining Path Sunday to mark the seventh anniversary of the guerrilla group's insurgency.

President Alan Garcia named a two-man team Saturday to negotiate with strike leaders. A spokesman for the Interior Ministry said Mr. Garcia had promised there would be no violent suppression of the strike.

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Few policemen were visible on Lima's streets Saturday. Soldiers and marines guarded embassies

China urged to continue anti-bourgeois struggle

PEKING (R) — China's main official newspaper, the People's Daily, said Sunday the campaign against "bourgeois liberalisation" had turned back the tide of Western political ideas but that the struggle must be deepened.

The campaign began in January after the fall of Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang. He was accused of failing to control the spread of Western political ideas which led to demonstrations last

December by students calling for more democracy.

The People's Daily said that as a result of the campaign, Marxism had been strengthened, society was more stable and continuing economic growth was assured.

But the newspaper admitted the party faced a daunting propaganda problem. It said many people had no interest in the articles and meetings at which the dangers of "bourgeois liberalisation" were explained.

The paper said the struggle against "serious spread of bourgeois liberal thinking" had been in progress for four or five months and added: "The situation has changed."

"We can say that the struggle has already scored great achievements, but that does not mean that it is over. Exactly the opposite, the struggle must be deepened and continued in a healthy way."

Waldheim stands his ground on war record

VIENNA (R) — Austria's beleaguered President Kurt Waldheim stood his ground on his World War II record as leading politicians reacted angrily to Washington's failure to produce documents justifying his effective barring from the United States.

Dr. Waldheim said Saturday night that he had been forced into fighting for a Nazi regime that he did not support, and criticised foreign governments for abandoning Austria to the clutches of Hitler's Third Reich in the 1930s.

In a prepared speech, Dr. Waldheim said: "In 1939 when we were dragged into war by a regime not supported by us, we could not foresee the appalling consequences of Nazi rule."

He had been one of hundreds of thousands drafted into Hitler's army after the 1938 "annexation" when German troops marched into Austria, incorporating the country into Germany. Many Austrians welcomed their arrival.

Last month Washington barred the 68-year-old president from entering the United States as a private citizen because of suspicions about his war service in the Balkans.

The move deepened the isolation of Dr. Waldheim, who has yet to travel abroad since his

inauguration last June, although he has received invitations from the Arab World.

In his speech to Austrian soldiers, Dr. Waldheim introduced a hint of criticism of reaction abroad to allegations linking him to war crimes, which he rejects.

The international community of nations had looked away as German pressure on Austria had grown in the years leading to the Anschluss, leaving his country in the lurch, he said.

With Socialist Chancellor Franz Vranitzky due to leave for a U.S. visit on Tuesday, conservative and right-wing politicians attacked the U.S. Justice Department's attempts to justify its decision to bar Dr. Waldheim.

Michael Graff, Secretary-General of the conservative coalition partner People's Party (OVP), described a visit to Vienna by Justice Department officials as an attempt to disguise that they had no proof that Dr. Waldheim was a war criminal.

Austria had asked Washington for documentary evidence used in the Justice Department decision against Dr. Waldheim. But the officials merely gave a verbal explanation of their reasons when they met Austrian government representatives last Friday.

Joerg Haider, head of the right-wing Freedom Party, described the Americans' behaviour as scandalous and called on Mr. Vranitzky to call off the visit, which is certain to be dominated by the Waldheim affair. A spokesman for Mr. Vranitzky said a cancellation was not being contemplated.

Transport Minister Ferdinand Lacina on Sunday condemned anti-Semitism in Austria in a speech commemorating the liberation of the country's most infamous Nazi death camp.

Mr. Lacina evoked the horrors of the Holocaust and lambasted the lingering hatred for Jews in Austrian society.

Several Jews who regularly attend the event said Mr. Lacina's comments were among the strongest ever made by an Austrian politician. A government minister is invited to speak each year at the ceremony.

Mauthausen, about 120 kilometres west of Vienna, was the last of the Nazi concentration camps to be liberated. American troops freed the inmates there on May 17, 1945.

During World War II, about 200,000 people were murdered at Mauthausen, Austria's biggest death camp.

COLUMNS 7 & 8

Part of ancient mosque uncovered

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Archaeologists have uncovered a wall of a 7th century mosque in the war-hartered southern city of Basra, the official Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported. The mosque, named after the revered Shi'ite Muslim leader Imam Ali and founded by his followers, has great significance for Iraqi Shi'ites. It is believed to date to the year 14 of the Islamic era, meaning it was founded in the year 636 on the Western calendar. The Iraqi agency, monitored in Nicosia, quoted sources at the National Archaeology Department as saying the stones uncovered were believed to be part of the northern wall of the mosque. The wall is 10 metres from the mosque's minaret. Although an Iranian air raid earlier in the 62-year-old Gulf war forced a halt to work on the mosque, the stoppage was only temporary. Iraq has continued efforts to excavate and restore both Islamic and Christian relics despite the war, and several people have been killed by shell fire during such work, according to Director of Antiquities Moayyad Saeed Dimurji.

Mysterious treasure saved from bonfire

TEL AVIV (AP) — More than an old armchair was about to be burned in a holiday bonfire when children found \$2,000 in its stuffing, a newspaper said Sunday. The children and thousands of other people across the country were celebrating the Lag Ba'Omer festival marking the victory of Jewish troops over the Roman occupiers in 135 A.D. One of the children sat on the chair before throwing it into the fire, felt a bulge and found the money, the Al Hamishmar newspaper said. It said the children took the money to the Tel Aviv police. The law limits the amount of dollars Israelis may own, and many took to hiding additional sums in their homes during the years of double- and triple-digit inflation in the early 1980s.

Funeral service set for Rita Hayworth

BEVERLY HILLS, California (AP) — A funeral mass will be said Monday for Rita Hayworth, the red-haired "love goddess" of 1940s films who died last week after a long bout with Alzheimer's disease, a priest has announced. Monsignor Peter Healey, who will say the mass, said Miss Hayworth's remains were to be buried at Holy Cross Cemetery in Culver City. Miss Hayworth died Thursday night in New York City of Alzheimer's disease, an incurable brain disorder causing symptoms of senility in its victims. Biographies of the actress put her age at 68, but Princess Yasmin Aga Khan said her mother was 69.

Priest drains holy water used by addicts

PAMPLONA, Spain (R) — A parish priest here has ordered holy water to be removed from the baptismal font of his church after discovering that drug addicts were using it to wash syringes, church sources have said. Benjamin Orbea took the decision for public health reasons after finding syringe needles lying in the font, they said. Spain reported 189 drug-related deaths last year and 18,600 arrests on drug charges.

Bandits kidnap Pakistani tycoon

KARACHI (R) — Four bandits kidnapped Pakistani business magnate Saleman Dawood at gunpoint from his farm in Sind province, police said. Family sources said bandits had threatened that Dawood would be abducted if he did not pay them two million rupees (\$117,600) but there had been no ransom demand since the kidnapping. Police quoted two peasants as saying they watched helplessly as four bandits with automatic weapons drove up to Dawood's farm at Hassenpur, 180 kilometres north-east of the provincial capital Karachi, and took him away. Dawood is number two man in the Dawood group, one of Pakistan's leading industrial groups. The group is headed by his elder brother Ahmad Dawood.

'Dead' man revives from coma

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Fred Dugan needed the generosity of neighbours and strangers to help him put his life back together, because his relatives jumped the gun and sold most of his possessions while he was hospitalised in a coma. "We're getting quite well," the 76-year-old man said Saturday in a telephone interview made possible by donated hearing aids. "My neighbours here are wonderful. I never knew I had such good friends." When he got out of a convalescent home three weeks ago, all that was left in his two-bedroom cottage in Ontario, 64 kilometres east of Los Angeles, were a few old chairs, an electric organ and a television set. With the help of a lawyer and friends from the hospital, Dugan has reclaimed his car and home from a bank that he says was planning an estate sale. Trouble began for Dugan, a retired construction worker, when he collapsed on Sept. 20. "The doctors didn't think I had any chance of living at all," he said. "I had brain damage." Dugan was vague about his specific ailments but said he was overweight and "was drinking a bit." Dugan spent six months in what he called a semi-coma in a hospital and the convalescent home. By the time he revived, he said, a lawyer had prematurely opened his will, which left everything to an uncle. His daughter and other relatives cleaned out the house, he said.

Confused tourist wanders Tokyo streets

TOKYO (AP) — A 22-year-old American wandered Tokyo streets for three days after she lost sight of her mother during a shopping trip, a police officer said Sunday. The woman, Doree Doi, was found wandering the streets in a residential neighbourhood on Saturday by a local resident who brought her to a police station, said the police officer, who asked that he not be named. She was later reunited with her mother, Sumiko, 58, at a police station in Shinjuku in western Tokyo, he said.

'Ear wax helps determine racial origin'

MOSCOW (R) — A Soviet scientist has established that the type of wax found in people's ears can help determine their racial origin, TASS news agency has said. Viktor Spitsin, a specialist in biological sciences, told TASS that Soviet scientists had identified two different types of ear wax, which is technically known as cerumen. "We have singled out two cerumen types, the dry one and the wet one, with a substantially different protein and ferment content," Spitsin said. Spitsin has established that dry ear wax is generally found in people of Mongol